The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6627. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Col. McComb Before the Credit Mobilier Committee.

How a Democrat Kept "His Side of the House" Friendly.

Infidelity to the Protectionist of the Last Campaign.

Constitutionality of the Tobacco Export Stamp.

Recent Appointments in the New-York Custom-House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee had before them, today, Col. McComb, who testified at length, and did not conclude his evidence. It is understood that he exhibited the originals as well as photograph copies of the letters of Mr. Ames, which form part of the testimony already printed in the suit of McComb *vs.* Ames in the Pennsylvania Courts. Col. McComb also testified that he did not know of his own knowledge that any of the persons heretofore named ever received any Credit Mobilier stock, either by purchase or gift, and that the pencilled memorandum on the back of one of Mr. Ames' letters was in his own handwriting, and not in that of Mr. Ames. When pressed to state whether he knew of his own knowledge of any member of Congress who had ever received Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad stock, he said he did know of one member who had bought and received such stock, giving as a guarantee his word that his side of the House would stand in an attitude friendly to the interests of the road. The name of the member of Congress has not transpired, but it is understood to be that of a prominent Democrat who was in Congress in 1867, and is in Congress now.

REPORTING OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

The House took up today the Amendments of the Senate to the bill reducing the number of internal revenue officers, and after considerable debate concurred in all save that which gives twenty-five additional revenue agents, which will go to a committee of conference. All of a sudden some gentlemen have discovered that this bill is not what they thought it was by any means. Mr. Farnsworth, taking his cue from Mr. Trumbull in the Senate, made a raid on the bill, declaring that it was far less effective than the bill passed for the same purpose in June last, and made a general raid upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the President for not executing that law. But the house is not in a mood now to take much advice from Mr. Farnsworth, and the bill was disposed of as indicated.

THE LAST OF JOHN BROWN'S ARMY.

The funeral of Osborne P. Anderson, the last survivor of the John Brown raid, took place today. Bishop Green preached the sermon, and Prof. Langston, Robert Purvis, of Pennsylvania, John P. Sampson, and P. H. Murray acted as pall-bearers. Anderson was a very remarkable colored man, of great resolution, and manifested that characteristic to the last.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

This being private bill day in the House, the famous William and Mary College Relief bill came up in regular order from the private calendar and occupied most of the session after the morning hour. As will be remembered, it grants $65,000 to restore the damages of the war. The debate showed that the temper of the House had not changed in regard to the bill. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, made a most eloquent appeal in its behalf, in which the olive branch of his State was freely held out for the acceptance of the mother of Presidents. But Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, proposed an amendment which sealed the ultimate fate of the bill, even if it had any chance before. He moved to attach the condition that before any money should be paid the corporate authorities of the institution should incorporate in their record a resolution making no distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude among those who should seek admission to its halls. This was agreed to by a strict party vote—Yeas 69, nays 7; but the result of it was to so disgust all the Democrats that they went back on all the pledges made at Cincinnati, Baltimore, and on the stump, and joining those Republicans who were opposed to the bill from principle, they, with one exception, voted against it, and the House refused to order the bill to be engrossed by the large vote of 99 to 72. Enough Republicans voted for it to have passed it had the Democrats complied it.

BOSTON FIRE LEGISLATION.

The bill authorizing the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post-office having passed the Senate this morning, the bill to remit duties on building materials imported for the burnt district was taken up. It evoked great opposition, and was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee by the very decisive vote of thirty-five to fifteen. The friends of the measure have a hope that this reference is not unfriendly, and some of the Senators who voted for the reference make a similar declaration. But, on the other hand, those who oppose the measure count it as good as defeated. They argue that the precedents in the cases of Portland and Chicago were bad, and that a decided stand must be taken as soon as possible. It is claimed that a majority of the Judiciary Committee is committed against the constitutionality of the measure, and will so report. A considerable amendment of the bill may prepare it for a passage through the Senate, but it can hardly pass before the recess.

THE TOBACCO REPORT STAMP.

The constitutionality of the act of Congress imposing a ten per cent export stamp to be placed on manufactured tobacco when the same shall be exported, has been questioned by Mr. William P. Burwell, who represents the tobacco manufacturers of Richmond, Va., in a letter to Mr. Jerrel Kimball, chief of the tobacco division of the Revenue Bureau at Washington. The points made that the tax is a violation of the clause in the Constitution which says that, "No tax or duty shall be imposed on any article exported from a State." In reply Mr. Kimball says that he has not fully examined the matter, but goes on to argue that the tax is constitutional. His admitted ignorance much impressed with the weight of the adverse authorities cited. It appears by the Commissioner's report that the sum of $56,000 is annually collected in this way, in all, the sum of $600,000 has been collected from the State of Virginia under the tax. It is said to be proposed to bring the matter up in the Federal Courts.

THE BANKING REVISION.

The bill passed by the House the last day of last session to simplify the banking language is before the Senate Post-office Committee. It will be amended in some particulars, and will be made to take effect July 1 next, and the action of the Senate will be taken upon it. Those familiar with the sentiment on the subject are hopeful of its passage.

A MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Morrill's bill to construct an elevator in the Senate wing of the Capitol was passed with exceeding alacrity by the Senate this morning, on the argument that it would save the services of six men in carrying fuel to the different floors of the Capitol, and the work lost of some of the Senators. When the bill goes to the House, the necessity of a similar convenience in that end of the building may cause its consideration. The Senate elevator will cost $4,000, and certainly it will be of great service.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BILL.

Mr. Orwin, today, reported to the Senate the House bill to build naval vessels, increasing the number to ten, instead of six, and restoring the discretion of the Naval Department as to where they shall be built. It is proposed to bring this bill forward next week.

SAVINGS AND ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

A bill passed the Senate to remove a certain land grant over the Chippewa Indian reservation, which the Hayfield and St. Croix Railroad claim, came into the Senate to-day, and was referred to the Committee without anybody knowing it. The bill was introduced by Mr. Carpenter, and is proposed to renew the grant for six years, for the benefit of a company to be designated by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND NIAGARA FALLS CANAL.

There are thousands here from seven States to urge upon the attention of public men the commercial necessity of the James River and Kanawha Canal improvement. They represent that they intend presenting memorials to Congress upon the subject, and that it is the intention of the Legislatures of their respective States to instruct their Senators and Representatives to vote for such measures as may be introduced to carry out this projected improvement.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Chas. S. Moss, at Franklin, Tenn.; Elkanah A. Millard, Brison, Tenn.; James Prescott, Gallatin, Tenn.

Territorial Judges—Benj. M. Thomas, Southern Judicial District, New-Mexico; J. H. Wilbour, Yakama Agency, Washington Territory; Jared W. Daniels, Fort Belknap Agency, Montana; A. Dyer, Klamath Agency, Oregon; W. D. Crosby, Colville Indian Agency, Affairs; James Wright, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana.

Pension Agents—Charles E. Dunlap, at New-York; Robert M. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel R. Fassig, Springfield, Ill.

Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Pennsylvania, John H. Stem.

Postmasters—Henry Cochran, Selma, Ala.; Jos. Jackson, Ala.; Jas. D. Webb, Fort Sully, Dakota; Fred. Deseling, Virginia City, Montana; Adam Orndorf, Dayton, Ohio; Chas. P. Lincoln, Logan, Ohio; John E. Hayes, Jackson, Ohio; Lorenzo Lyon, Wooster, Ohio; Joseph Hall, Ogden City, Utah; Wm. M. Epperson, Metropolis City, Ill., and Chas. F. Robertson, Little Sandy Station, Kanawha, West Va.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The following appointments of clerks in the New-York Custom-house have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

George H. Cole, Edward W. Perry, Charles Bogardus, John C. Livingston, Henry Wheeler, Hollis Rice, Sarah S. Kinney, Gariet P. Talbot.

First Porters—Peter C. Bensel, Thomas Seaman, Charles Dwyer, and John F. Hogan.

Inspector—Oliver M. Wood.

The foregoing were permitted to the Collector as qualified by the local Board of Examiners.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will on Tuesday report a bill appropriating $50,000 toward defraying the expenses attending the exposition of United States productions at the Vienna World's Fair. This amount is regarded as inadequate for the purpose, $94,000 having been appropriated for the Paris International Exposition, and, therefore, a motion to amend the bill may be made in the Senate. There is the debt that two national ships will be detailed to carry American productions to Vienna.

THE TERRITORY OF OKLOHAMA.

The bill introduced today by Senator Pomeroy to organize the Territory of Oklohama, was prepared by him in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual Message. It is intended to dispose of lands or to promote settlement of the Territory, except by Indians. The sole purpose is to establish and execute proper civil law, and to prepare for the civilization of all the tribes.

THE LAST OF THE JOHN BROWN RAIDERS.

The funeral of Mr. Osborne P. Anderson, colored, the last of the John Brown raiders, took place this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today agreed to report a bill increasing the salary of the President of the United States, on and after the 4th of March, from $25,000 to $50,000 per annum. The increase is on the grounds of augmented expenses of maintaining the position of President since the passage of the act fixing the present salary.

DICKERING WITH HIS CONSCIENCE.

A letter was received today at the Treasury Department from a person in Tennessee, who stated that not long ago a friend brought for him, from Ireland, certain articles of wearing apparel, which were landed at New-York without payment of duties. He states a willingness to pay to the Government one-half of the legal duties due. The Department has replied to the letter, demanding full payment of all such duties.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Some of the Centennial Commissioners held a conference to-night with members of the Centennial Congressional Committee at the residence of Delegate McCormick, of Arizona. The general view was that Congress should not be asked to make any appropriation of money in aid of the celebration further than one of $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to have printed the certificates of stock authorized by the Act of Congress supplementary to the act declaratory of the propriety of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American Independence, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners. The gentlemen present were of opinion that when the people should become better acquainted with the subject there would be such encouraging responses in the form of subscriptions, as would place the Centennial celebration beyond the possibility of failure, and that in due time Congress would render the assistance which may be required. Judge Kelly, the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, and advocated an appropriation of $50,000 for the printing of the stock certificates. An amendment for that purpose will be reported Monday or Tuesday, when the Deficiency bill shall be taken up for consideration. The probability is a debate will ensue involving a general review of the Centennial celebration, as it is known there will be earnest opposition to the proposed appropriation.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Action of the Masonic Fraternity—Additional Contributions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—As an evidence of reviving interest in the completion of the Washington monument, it may be stated that the first fruits of a recent appeal in the Masons of the country in behalf of the monument was lately received by the society, in the form of a draft for the equivalent in currency of $12, in gold, from the Grand Secretary of California, Mr. Abell; this sum being the contribution of two of the subordinate lodges of the State, which should be credited with their patriotism, Gibbons Lodge, No. 186, and Stevo Lodge, No. 144, $6. Mr. Abell reports that other lodges are moving in the cause, and from the advance of the Society it is believed that this is but the commencement of a general and generous response on the part of the Masonic fraternity, of whom the Father was so exalted a member. The States, also, are taking hold of the matter. New-Jersey and Minnesota having already followed the example of New-York, the former contributing $6,000 and the latter $2,000. New-York, it will be remembered, contributed $10,000 in the fall. Similar appropriation bills were introduced in the Legislatures of other States, but they were not reached before adjournment.

The Society desires to make these acknowledgements.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—In the billiard tournament, fifth day, Kendall having won the first prize, Wilmarth and Dennison played off for the second and third prizes. Dennison won by 387 points. Dennison's average was 37 1-3; Wilmarth's, 29 2-3.

The second game of the day was between Dennison and Peck. At the fourteenth innings Dennison left the score 404 to 346 in his favor, but Peck, by a fine run of 105, left the score showing 500 to 454 against Dennison. Peck won by 100 points. Peck's average was 40. Dennison's, 32 1-3. This result left the game just where it began this afternoon. The tie will be played off on Saturday afternoon.

THE BOSTON SHOVELERS.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Applications have been presented from six wards to have the votes for Mayor recounted, and probably the entire Mayoralty vote of the city will be recounted.

TERRIBLE INCIDENT AT A FIRE IN WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 13.—A fire this morning entirely destroyed the clothing store of Mr. Kuttnauer, on Main-street, and also badly damaged Henry Deal's saloon, adjoining. Mrs. Kuttnauer threw her baby from the second story window, but it was caught and saved. The lady then jumped from the window, and was severely, if not fatally, injured. The loss is not known.

LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA.

Hostile Attitude of the New-Orleans Militia Toward the State.

They Refuse to Give Longstreet or Give Up Their Arms—President Grant's Decision—Appointment the Quickest Way to Restore Order.

LOUISIANA.

The Militia Refuse to Obey Gen. Longstreet's Orders, or to Surrender to the Metropolitans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Louisiana militia having refused to obey Gen. Longstreet, were ordered to surrender their arms and armory, but refused. Thereupon Gen. Badger, with about 200 armed Metropolitans, was ordered to take the armory. They moved to within half a square of it, when a parley ensued. Lines of the Metropolitans were thrown across Carondelet-street at the intersection of Bayous and Lafayette streets, and for a time a skirmish seemed imminent, but the metropolitans were finally withdrawn, leaving the military in quiet possession. The militia offered to surrender to any United States military officer, but declined doing so to any other civil authority.

Acting-Gov. Pinchback has made the following appointments: Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the Supreme Court; J. Burk, Clerk of the Supreme Court; John R. Isley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of J. H. Kennard, resigned, and Lucius Lyon, Sheriff.

The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred telegraphed a memorial to Congress and the President, setting forth their grievances. The committee will stay for Washington, probably tomorrow.

Dispatch from the Associated Press.

Gov. McEnery and the "Recognized Government."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In response to the telegram of Hon. John McEnery, of New-Orleans, to the President, asking him to delay the recognition of either Legislature in the city named until the Committee of One Hundred, appointed at a recent mass-meeting, can fully represent the whole matter to the Government, the President directed the Attorney-General to forward the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.

To Hon. John McEnery, New-Orleans, La.:

Your visit with which I have conferred is unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner order and peace will be restored.

Respectfully, GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

Senators Campbell and McMillan Expelled for Acting with the Disorderly Faction—Warmoth's Judges and Legislature Consulate to Await Results.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—In the Mechanics' Institute Legislature, Senators Campbell and McMillan were expelled. They were old Senators, holding over from last session, and have been acting with the City Hall Assembly.

The Judges of the Seventh and Eighth District Court have ordered their Courts adjourned over from day to day, without the transaction of further business, until the present political difficulties cease.

The Fusion Legislature has adjourned until the regular time of meeting, unless sooner convened by the Governor. A Joint Committee was appointed to accompany the Citizens' Committee to Washington.

Decree of an Abolished Court—Elmore's Pantomime—Pinchback Supported in the Pickwickian Sense.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The following is the decree of the Eighth District Court in the case of Warmoth *vs.* Pinchback:

A motion having been made herein by counsel for plaintiff, that an attachment issue against defendant for repeated and continued contempt of this Court in disobeying the injunction issued herein on the 9th of December, 1872, and said defendant having forcibly resisted process of attachment, and been guilty of further contempt in addressing his letter to the Sheriff and the Sheriff's return thereon, and considering that the term of office of said defendant as State Senator expired on the 4th of November last, and his capacity to act as Lieutenant-Governor, in virtue of his election as President of said Senate, ceased at the same time, considering that the resolution of impeachment of Gov. H. C. Warmoth adopted on the 9th inst., even if adopted by a legal House of Representatives, was utterly null and void, like a judgment without citation, the law providing for a formal accusation and preliminary investigation before any resolution of impeachment is adopted; considering that the House of Representatives, so called, which passed said resolutions of impeachment is an illegal body, having no valid existence under the Constitution and laws of this State, and, considering that the plaintiff, H. C. Warmoth, never has been suspended, and that the defendant, Pinchback, even if he were Lieutenant-Governor, could not attempt to usurp his chair, without being a mere usurper, for those reasons it is ordered and adjudged that the said defendant, Pinchback, be fined in the penalty of a contempt of this Court, and that he be imprisoned in the parish prison for the term of ten days and pay a fine of $50 and the costs of this proceeding.

(Signed) W. A. ELMORE, Judge of Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

ALABAMA.

Probable Result of the Disagreement in the Legislature and the United States Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—There is information in trustworthy Democratic sources to the effect that the acceptance of the compromise by the Alabama Dual Legislature will result in giving the Republicans a working majority of five or six. It is believed in the same quarters that another result will be the election to the United States Senate of some Republican other than Spencer. In view of the fact that the acceptance of this compromise by the Warmoth recognition of the illegality of both existing quasi Legislatures, the action of Senator Spencer in presenting his credentials today to the Senate for another term is considered somewhat hasty.

Acceptance of the Plan of Compromise by Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President is in possession of a telegram addressed by Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, to ex-Gov. W. H. Smith, E. M. Reynolds, and B. F. Norris, Commissioners to Washington, as follows: "The General Assembly accepts the Attorney-General plan for Alabama the difficulties. The Democrats are rejoiced. Remain at Washington."

Attorney-General Williams has been addressed as follows by B. H. Bruce:

"Democrats received through the Governor. The Democrats will accept."

Scenes in the Senatorial Struggle.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 12.

The quarries of Rockport, Hallowell and Quincy have each contributed largely for the Standish Monument, while some of the stones have been sent from Vermont and New-Hampshire. About three-quarters of the whole amount of stone required is on the ground, and a large portion has been hauled up Captain's Hill, ready for hewing, some of it kept for the purpose. Some of the expensive base stones destroyed by the late fire have contributed blocks from the ruins, showing the effects of that upon the stone, which was so injured that it can not be placed in the inner wall, especially in view of ascending the winding stairs. About three tons of stone have also been contributed from the ancient ruins in Europe, which are also to be placed conspicuously on the inner wall. The centre cone of the monument, around which there is to be a spacious staircase, is to be of brick, resting upon arches sustained by eight round granite pillars, of twelve feet in length. These pillars are finely cut, and in there is an open space around them.

on entering the door, of some twenty-two feet in diameter, the appearance and effect are very fine. They were presented by a member of the association, as were the stones from Franklin street and the Smyrnian ruins. The work on the monument will be started again early in the Spring, so as to complete the foundation in height next season. The weather this Fall has been very favorable for working upon the monument, and a solid mass of stone has been laid, capped in the country only by that on Bunker Hill. The structure so far is very massive, and many of the first tier of stone above the foundations measured something like three and one-half tons each.

FLORIDA.

The State Situation—Republicans Majority, 1,000.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 12.—The Board of State Canvassers finished their count today. They give the official majority of Hart, Republican, at 1,000. The Republicans elect both members of Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans claim a majority in the House of six and in the Senate of two.

FIRES.

The Troy Times Office Burning—Private Residence Near Cincinnati Destroyed.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 13—Midnight.—The Troy Times building is on fire, and there is little hope of saving the building. The fire is now burning between the third and fourth floors.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The fine residence of Mr. James McKee, on Avondale, a suburb of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $20,000; insurance unknown.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and New-England, with southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, increased temperatures, and occasional light snow in the former; over the lower lakes and the Middle States, south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and increasing temperatures with diminishing pressure, prevail; from the Ohio River to the Gulf, and South Atlantic coast, variable winds, high pressures and clear, cold weather prevail in the North-west and on the upper lakes, and thence southward to the Ohio River, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and colder weather and increasing pressure.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, the upper lake region and thence southward to the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, increasing pressures, partly cloudy and colder weather, with occasional light snow, will prevail; for Tennessee and the Gulf, and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather, southerly winds, diminishing pressure, for the lower lakes and Canada, south-westerly winds veering to north-westerly, light snow, cloudy and clearing weather in the evening; for the Middle States and New-England, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, diminishing pressure, generally clear weather, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow. Afterwards the 15th inst. the display of cautionary signals at the lake ports will be suspended for the Winter. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand-Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

City Meteorological Reports.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 2 Park Row: 3 A. M., 18°; 6 A. M., 19°; 9 A. M., 25°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P. M., 32°; 6 P. M., 29°; 9 P. M., 29½°; 12 P. M., 27°. Average temperature yesterday, 24¾°.

Reception to Hon. E. B. Washburne in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—Hon. Israel Washburne, the Collector of this port, gave a brilliant reception at his residence, this evening, to his brother, Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France. A large number of prominent citizens assembled to honor the distinguished guest.

The Fire in the Troy Times Building.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 14—3 A. M.—A fire broke out to-night in a tobacco room on the third floor in the new iron building of the Troy *Daily Times*. The part occupied by the *Times* escaped injury except by water. The printed damage is by water. The loss will probably not exceed $15,000, which is fully insured.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Raymond & Ely, 8s; Crown Point, $18; Opair, $7; Belcher, $60; Savage, $67; Hale & Norcross, $60; Gould & Curry, $38; Yellow Jacket, $62½.

The New-Jersey Bankrupt Case.

Yesterday, Mr. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, made the closing argument on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the suit for injunction against the National Railway Company. In his speech he adjusted the rights of the State to authorize the building of other roads, but claimed that the State had never given the authority. The contract between the State and the Railroad Company was one, he said, for which the companies had paid a valuable consideration. He denounced the Stanhope and narrow gauge charters as fraudulent upon the State, and as the offspring of pretended legislation. The argument closes the case, which now rests with the Vice-Chancellor for decision.

Massacre of French Colonists in Algeria.

The Court of Assizes at Constantine has just tried twenty-one Arabs of the Bolesma, charged with the massacre of twelve French colonists in April last. The victims were all employed at some extensive new mills situated in a forest about ten miles from Batna, and belonging to M. Prudhomme, who was one of the murdered. The natives had always been on friendly terms with the Europeans. There arose about the month of March, when an insurrection in the province. The tone of the Arabs suddenly changed; they became more reserved and then insolent, boasting that France was ruined, and that all the French would soon disappear from Algeria. Some of the tribes, however, remained at first friendly, and even less hostile. The people had become almost accustomed to the idea, when Amal the Cheik Brahim of the Haïrmias informed the little colony that they were no longer safe in the forest, and offered to escort the whole Batna. The Europeans, consisting of thirteen men, one woman and named Dorlinl, and her four children, set out the next morning, accompanied by Brahim and about forty of his men. They had gone but a short distance on their journey, when they were warned not to proceed further, as the Arabs would not allow them to pass. After some hesitation they received to continue, confiding in the assurances of the chief that they were under his charge; but on arriving at a ravine, they were suddenly attacked by a large body of the rebels. Six of the party, who were in the rear, succeeded in escaping, but twelve of them were massacred. Mme. Dorlinl owed her life to a native named Abdallah, at the sole, who, on seeing her in tears before starting, said to her, "Woman, you have nothing to fear; no harm will be done to you or to your children; as for the men, I will not answer for them." As she continued to weep, he added, "Listen, when you see the Arabs approach your breast say this prayer, 'Allah Allah! Mahomet, Allah!' and you will be saved." He also taught the same prayer to her children. In the midst of the slaughter several Arabs had leveled their fire-arms at her to shoot her, when she remembered Abdallah's lesson, and throwing herself on her knees to them, repeated the invocation. The murderers stopped, made her say it over again, and asked, "Do you mean it?" On her replying in the affirmative they spared her, but stripped her entirely naked, and took from her three of her children; the only survivors these thirty-two days later, and one of them died from a sabre wound in the head, received during the affray. The woman's husband was among the killed, and although her life was saved she was grossly outraged by an Arab who had offered to conduct her to a place of safety. Twelve of the Arabs who had started with the party on escort either fled or joined the hostile natives during the attack. Of the twenty accused now brought to trial, twelve were condemned to death, and three to hard labor, the others, among whom was the Cheik Brahim, being acquitted.

Twenty-First Assembly District.

The annual meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association was held on Thursday evening, at head-quarters, Stenger Hall, No. 1,374 Third-avenue, the President, Mr. John Cooper, Jr., in the chair. A number of new members were admitted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Cooper, Jr.; Secretary, George A. Reilly; Treasurer, James T. Steven.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Loss of a French Merchant Ship with all on Board.

Apprehended Wreck of a Steamer in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—A Pilot-Boat and Five Men Lost—Another Lumber Ship Abandoned.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The ship Gustave, belonging to Nantes, has been lost at sea, with all on board.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steam-ship Commander, Capt. P. Chambers, which cleared at Montreal Nov. 5, for Queenstown or Falmouth, with a full cargo of corn, intending to call at St. Sydney, Cape Breton, at which port she has not made her appearance. It is feared she has foundered in the Gulf.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—The following cable dispatch has been received here:

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.—Capt. Tichburn telegraphs from Stornoway (Scotland) that the ship City of Manchester was abandoned, water-logged. The crew were saved by the ship Constantine.

The City of Manchester was cleared at Quebec Oct. 31, with a cargo of lumber, by E. E. Dennis.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 13.—Part of the cargo, consisting of lime, of the schooner Julia Newell, of Rockport, yesterday reported on fire was saved, and put on board the schooner Tiger. The Tiger had proceeded only half a mile, when the wind blows upon the rocks, and took fire. Both vessels are considerably damaged by fire. The Tiger is owned in Rockport. There is no insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer Senator is expected to arrive Monday from San Diego, with the passengers and treasure of the steamer Colorado.

Missing Pilot-Boat—Five Pilots Supposed to Have Been Lost.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Yesterday forenoon, during a gale, five pilots, named Joseph Bensel, Thomas W. Brinkman, John Trona, Robert Saint George, and James Sellars, left Smithville, thirty miles below here, in a pilot-boat to board three vessels in the offing. Their friends on shore anxiously watched their progress. After getting well out to sea, the pilot-boat suddenly disappeared, and nothing has been heard of it since. Two of the three vessels reached the city last evening, and reported they had seen nearly of the pilots. They may have been blown off by the gale, but the friends and relations who arrived on shore midnight last night entertain no hopes of their safety.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13—Evening.—The United States revenue cutter Seward, a steamer, and a pilot-boat, after cruising off the coast yesterday all day in search of the missing pilot-boat, have returned to the search as hopeless. The Seward reported no vessel in sight, and reported that no doubts is entertained that the five pilots all perished.

The Damaged Schooner on the Rhode Island Coast.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 13.—Advices from Block Island to-night state that the schooner B. T. Hedges, ashore on the west end of the island, did not suffer any material damage during the gale of yesterday. If the weather is favorable, the wreckers will haul her off to-morrow. The schooner New England, reported ashore on Dutch Island, was hauled off this morning. The schooner W. H. Tees, also reported in these columns ashore on Point Judith, has hauled off shore, but she is full of water, and the sea is breaking over her. Her sails and crew have been landed. Wreckers from Block Island were reported by the outer Moonstalk, this afternoon, as having left for a short distance from the shore, ready to make a contract to unload, and, if possible, to get the schooner off. It has not been possible, however, to ascertain whether the owners of the vessel had made a contract with the wreckers or not.

Ashore on Estimate Beach, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The brig Matoon, from Havana, and for Boston, went ashore on Estimate Beach at 5 P. M. of the 12th inst. She is full of water and has bilged. The crew were saved. The vessel lies with her head off shore, about 200 feet from the beach, with from six to eight feet of water around her at low tide.

THE INDIANS.

The Apaches Coming to the Reservation—Cochise Entering Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Howard, the Special Indian Commissioner, has received a letter from Dr. Orr, the Post Surgeon at Camp Bowie, Arizona, dated Nov. 22, in which it is stated that Agent Jeffords and arrived at that post, and procured supplies for the Indians in his charge. About 300 Apaches are now on the reservation; and more, who were down on the Sonora line, came in on Nov. 20, and are for the present quartered at a place known as the Finery, about twenty miles from Bowie. They number some 500. Cochise's band number from 1,200 to 1,300. No depredations have been committed since the establishment of the present agency. Jeffords has moved the camp from Teranco Spring, about four miles across the road toward the San Pedro, where grass is more plentiful. The Indians have planted a pole on the roadside bearing a white flag, pointing in the direction of the present camp. Cochise is using every possible means to acquaint the people of his tribe that he is now at peace. Other tribes are being also acquainted with that fact. Cochise has notified the other tribes that any depredations committed on his reservation by absentees shall be punished according to the crime committed.

The Sumner Resolutions—Hearing Before the Massachusetts Committee on Federal Relations.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The Committee on Federal Relations held a meeting today to consider the resolutions introduced, on leave, in the House on Thursday by Mr. Hoar, of Athol, condemning the course of Senator Sumner in presenting a bill in the United States Senate for the erasure of the names of battles with fellow-citizens from the army register and regimental colors. Mr. Hoar appeared in behalf of his resolution, and presented Mr. Sumner's bill, which was introduced in the National Senate Dec. 3, and which was laid upon the table and was now pending in some form. If the principle was right it would be a shame to keep the names on the flags in the State-house. The proposition was to reduce the Union to the level of the Confederate soldier. Mr. Sumner was elected by the Legislature, and this resolve was the only means the people had of expressing their reputation of the atrocious proposition. He offered it in no partisan spirit, but as a citizen and an old soldier, and thought that the Legislature would do itself credit in the passage of the resolution. Mr. Nutt, of Rutland, followed in advocacy of the resolution. Mr. Forster, of Revere, concurred in the sentiment of the resolution, and had been asked to present a similar resolution himself. In reply to Mr. Thompson, of Gloucester, who asked whether the brave men of the South would not enlist in the army if their names were erased from the roll, Mr. Forster said that the men who really did the fighting on each side were good friends. It was only when the Union soldiers came into the hands of the Home Guards at Andersonville and elsewhere, that they were maltreated. Mr. Richardson, of the Committee, said the language of the resolution was not strong enough to express his personal feeling; but when they were framing the voice of the people of Massachusetts they should be careful and dignified in the choice of words.

This closed the public hearing.

Proposed Strike of Gasmen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—The gas companies of this city are expecting trouble among their employes, on Monday, on account of a proposed reduction of wages by the North-side Company, which supplies the North and South Divisions of the city with gas. A committee of the employes have notified the Company that they will not submit to the proposed reduction of fifty cents per day, and the workmen of the West-side threaten to side with them if the wages of their fellow-laborers are reduced. The companies assert that they will be able to secure plenty of workmen at the reduced prices, and the police will prevent any disturbance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Master Irvine goes to the Pensacola.

Secretary Delano left Washington for Cuba on Thursday night.

Capt. Beaumont has been ordered to temporary duty at Washington Navy-yard.

Master Strong is ordered to temporary duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

Preliminary steps have been taken for a recount of the vote for Mayor in the second Ward of Boston.

A snow-storm fell in Halifax, N. S., yesterday, the first of the Winter, almost totally stopped travel, and all trains were delayed.

Commander Quackenbush, from the command of the Wasp, and Lieut. Berry, from the Pensacola, are ordered to return to the United States.

The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County have received by a small majority, not to levy the tax of three mills and a half for the canal deficiency.

Hon. Asa Packer met, with a severe accident on Tuesday last, by a fall upon the ice. He thinks he broke his arm near the shoulder, and otherwise injured himself.

The bridge over South Branch, seventeen miles east of Cumberland, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which broke through on Wednesday night with a coal-train, has been repaired.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decided yesterday that the action of the General Assembly in March, 1872, by which the coupon feature of the Funding law was repealed was unconstitutional.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $3,278,[illegible]; coin, $[illegible], including $19,000,000 in currency certificates. Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,810,000.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The late Baron James de Rothschild, in his last moments expressed a desire to devote the interest of 1,000,000 francs to the foundation of a charity aid of indigent families of Paris, without distinction of religion, for the payment of their rents. The heirs of the deceased, with the view of not delaying the execution of their father's intentions, have just placed the revenue in question at the disposal of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "Letters from the Caucasus report that the attempted cultivation of tea at Sukhoum Kaleh (a port on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, a little to the north of Poti) is a decided success. Many of the plants have not merely supported the Winter without any apparent injury, but have actually obtained a notable compactness of growth, even in China. The Caucasus is thus developing an enlargement of three new branches of industry—the growing of tobacco, the making of cheese, and the cultivation of tea; and should any one of the three prove as successful as it is expected to do, it will immediately open a source of very considerable profit."

A lad of fifteen has just committed suicide at Fornieres, Roscoff, under circumstances. He was out driving a cart, drawn by a donkey, and, owing to the late heavy rains, the roads were so cut up that the vehicle stuck in the heavy soil. As the animal was unable to extricate it, the boy, in despair, took a cord off the harness and hanged himself to a neighboring mulberry tree. He was discovered shortly after, but the ancient ridiculous notion that a corpse must not be touched until the agents of justice are present, prevented any attempt at saving him, and he hung there all the afternoon. In fact, the country people were in the act of lighting fires to watch the body all night, when a proprietor of the neighborhood, somewhat more enlightened, arrived and cut the body down, and had the corpse removed.

The London newspapers mention the last incident of the police meeting. The men recently discharged expressed, it appears, without reserve "their deep regret for the grave indication of duty which led to their inevitable dismissal." In petitions addressed to the Commissioner they urged that they acted without premeditation and were entirely misled. The Commissioner believed that, without fear of being misunderstood, he could frankly accept this view of their conduct, and he believed their regret to be wholly sincere. He accordingly directed that the men be reappointed, but they will not escape without punishment. Each man is to be placed in the class below that in which he previously served, and the sergeants and men in the lowest class are to be fined a week's pay and to be placed at the bottom of the list. They have to be formally readmitted, and to be reworn by the existing regulations, and it is expressly stipulated that, for the future, meetings of the police can only be held by the permission of the Commissioner.

A letter from Queenstown to the London Times containing the following statement: The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, on returning to this port in a disabled condition, passed, on the 21st of November, in latitude 40° by north 22 miles west of Fastnet, the ship Mont Blanc, apparently American built and of about 700 tons register, abandoned and waterlogged, with loss of bulwarks, &c

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Political and Local Topics of the United Kingdom.

Next Year's Parliamentary Work—Free-Trade to Lead—Local Taxation—Government and the Socialists—Mr. Gladstone's Religion—The Hepworth Dixon Libel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872.

The Government is still considering what sort of work it shall put before Parliament next year. Parliament meets on the 5th of February, and there will be a dissolution either in the Spring or in the Autumn. Would it be well to force a dissolution early on some question that would give a good cry for the elections, and would it not be more prudent to let the session run itself out, and to take the elections on the general ability and political soundness of the Ministry? This is the problem which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have to solve. If they had only the Conservatives to contend against, they would perhaps find it safer to go in at once for some strong measures, which would please the Radicals; but then they have to reckon not only with the Conservatives of the Opposition, but with the Conservatives in their own ranks, with the Whigs and moderate Liberals, who are even more bitter against the Radicals than the regular Opposition ever are. There are a number of tempting subjects before the Government. Everybody knows that the law as to the transfer of land cannot much longer be left as it is. But there are different ways of tackling it. One obvious thing to do would be to simplify the mode of transfer, and put a stop to the black-mail of the lawyers. The present system is simply disgraceful, and is avowedly kept up for no other purpose than to afford attorneys and conveyancers a pretext for charging heavy fees. The costs of transfers of land are the mainstay of country practice. It is supposed that the obstacles to free trade in land are somehow due to a mysterious conspiracy among the landlords. It is really the lawyers who are at the bottom of it. If the law were simplified, the landlords would be the first to be benefited by it, for land would immediately rise in value. The law of entail might, perhaps, be further modified, but the facilities which now exist for cutting off entails, and the limits imposed on their creation, prevent them from having any very serious effect. If they were abolished to-morrow, the same thing would, and no doubt would, be done by voluntary agreement in a vast majority of cases. It is the trouble and expensiveness of the system by which land is transferred which is really the root of the evil, and if this were reformed it would be an enormous boon to everybody but the lawyers. On the eve of a general election, however, the lawyers are not exactly the sort of people a Government cares to quarrel with. It is more than likely, therefore, that all that will be done will be to potter over the entails. Then there is the question of local taxation, which also touches the land. The Radicals are clamoring for a land-tax that will yield something very substantial to the national revenue, and it is proposed that local rates shall be transferred from occupiers to owners. All sorts of rumors as to the intentions of the Government on these points are afloat, and the squires are already girding up their loins for battle. One result of the contest, if it comes off, will be, I suspect, to show what a surprising number of little people hold houses and land in this country. It may be true that the enormous estates of a small number of great land-owners embrace a large part of the kingdom, but the remainder is held by a vast body of small proprietors who are quite as tenacious of their rights as the big men, and, perhaps, more so. The truth would seem to be that land in England is held either in petty patches or in great estates. There are not many moderate-sized estates—they are, as a rule, either very large or very small. The thing which the Government will probably do, is to increase the succession duty on real property, which is very small when compared with that on personalty.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Yesterday, Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, received a deputation of working men, who came to protest against the high prices of food, and to request the Government to make things cheaper. One of the party spoke of the dearness of bread and meat, and of the unpleasant prospect as to next year's crops. He attributed the scarcity to the great amount of land, not only lying waste, but used for breeding game, which destroyed a great deal of food. Another said his experience as a tanner led him to the conclusion that the cattle-disease was not as bad as was supposed, and that it was only a pretext for keeping up prices. A third was very angry because the grain-dealers still allowed the amount of the home supply to influence the market. Moreover, the farmers did not farm as well as they ought to do, and game ought to be put down. A fourth put in a word as to the cost of coal and the advantage of a cheap supply for the poor; while a fifth proposed that the Government should prohibit the manufacture of beer, as it would be better for people to eat the grain as bread than to drink it as an intoxicating liquor. It was also suggested that the fisheries should be encouraged, or, in other words, that Fishermen should be paid by the State, whether they catch fish or not. As poacher they labor under the disadvantage of not being paid by their customers, unless they have fish to offer in return for the money. It will be seen from these observations what sort of fleas the deputation entertained as to the duty of the Government, and its power of making everything comfortable for everybody, if it only chose to exert itself. The proposals of the deputation were, for the most part, mere Socialist commonplaces, as old as the hills. If Mr. Lowe had received them he would probably have treated them to a sharp dose of political economy. Mr. Bruce, unfortunately, had not the moral courage to expose thoroughly the ignorance and folly of the suggestions pressed on him. He had often, he said, thought the same things himself; he sympathized, the Government sympathized, deeply with the people; but it was no use to bring forward measures which Parliament would not pass. As to the land, he said there was no doubt that the existing laws put impediments in the way of transfer from nobly and meficient proprietors to men more capable of using the land—impediments which were capable of being abated, and which the Government would endeavor to reduce, if not absolutely to remove. Mr. Bruce was honest enough to add that he did not know how far a change in the law would increase the number of small proprietors. He had been spending his holidays in Westmoreland and Cumberland, and had found that the small proprietors who once covered this region had disappeared. The cause of their disappearance was not that they had been in want, but that they could not resist the temptation of the high prices offered for the paternal acres. That was an irresistible effect of wealth, and he did not see how it could be prevented. He announced that with regard to coal, its dearness would compel people to economize in the consumption of it, and so would bring down prices; and as to grain being made into beer, the working classes could do a great deal to prevent that by not drinking beer. If beer did not find a ready sale it would not be manufactured.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RELIGION.

Poor Mr. Gladstone cannot get people to believe that he is not a Roman Catholic. He has denied it over and over again, with the result only of confirming the suspicion among those who already entertain it, and spreading it among others. Rev. Dr. Porter, of Sheffield, is going about just now delivering political lectures, in which he asserts that Mr. Gladstone's sister, who is a Catholic, had stated that her brother was one, too, and would openly declare himself as such as soon as he was out of office. The reverend Doctor also remarked that the Premier was "a man of great talents, of which it might be said that God gave the use and the devil the application." A supporter of Mr. Gladstone has written to him to tell him of this calumny, and to ask for a word to set it at rest. Mr. Gladstone replied, through his private Secretary, that "the statement made in the lecture ascribed to the rector has been positively contradicted long ago, and that he regrets that it is not in his power to save the credulous from the enormities passed by the impudent on politicians of a falsehood." It is a wonder that Mr. Gladstone does not see that people who are ready to believe that a statesman poisons his religion because he is ashamed or afraid to confess it, are pretty sure to hold him capable of telling a falsehood on the subject. If he had not begun answering letters on the subject, he would not have had so many to answer.

THE HEPWORTH DIXON LIBEL.

The Court of Common Pleas has this week been engaged for four days in considering whether in a free country it is allowable to call filth filth. A year or two since, Mr. Hepworth Dixon published a couple of books, respectively called *New America* and *Spiritual Wives*. The first contained a good deal of scandalous matter concerning what the writer alleged to be the liberty of American life. It was written in a smart, picturesque style, and imposed upon people over here, who know nothing of America. On the other side, the true character of the work was, of course, at once detected and exposed. In an evil hour the success of *New America* tempted Mr. Dixon to go a little further, to try whether *Spiritual Wives* was too strong for the stomach of the public. Dixon's first successes had been in the field of goody-goody literature; his book was circulated by Mudie, a pious librarian, and so it got into families, into the hands of boys and girls, without any warning or suspicion of its real character. The *Times*—of course, I mean the London *Times*—which does not always speak out so boldly as it should do, on this occasion discharged an important service to the country by denouncing *Spiritual Wives* in one of the most vigorous, pungent, and brilliant reviews that ever appeared in any English newspaper. The article was attributed to several of the first writers in the country—to Lowe, to Trollope, to Dean Stanley, and others; but it was, in fact, written by a gentleman who at that time was one of the leader-writers of the *Times*. The article attracted a great deal of attention, and after such a castigation, anybody but Dixon would have withdrawn the nasty book, with an humble apology to the public for the outrage he had committed. Mr. Dixon, however, resolved to brazen out the matter. He published a scathing preface, in which he endeavored to give a philosophico-religious character to the work, and pushed the sale as much as he could. Last year, Dixon presided in behalf of British literature at one of the Walter Scott centenary dinners, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarked that "a successful compiler of obscene literature and vamped-up travels" was not exactly the sort of person who should be put forward to do honor to the memory of the author of *Waverley*. For this Mr. Dixon brought an action for libel, which has just been tried. He claimed £5,000 damages, and got a farthing. The *Pall Mall's* counsel argued that travels written by a man who just rushes through a country in a rapid journey are not travels in the proper sense of the term, inasmuch as the writer has not had time to acquire any personal knowledge of the regions he professed to describe. As to the charge of obscenity, the Judge and Jury were requested to examine *Spiritual Wives*, and judge for themselves. Of course, nobody could look into the book without being revolted by the foul materials of which it is composed, and, although Mr. Dixon's counsel began by pleading that the filth had been deodorized as much as possible, he soon found that the position was untenable, and that he must throw over this part of the case. So he admitted that *Spiritual Wives* was a most improper book—a book that should never have been published—and said that even Dixon himself has professed to be sorry for having written it. He added that Dixon was prepared to distribute in charity the money he had made by selling the unclean and pestilent mess. Sir John Karslake's speech for the *Pall Mall* was much applauded by a crowded court. He did not attempt in any way to qualify or tone down what had been said of Dixon's book. Dixon, he observed, had written an obscene book, and had palmed it on society as a philosophical work. Had he merely raised the naked taint, people would have shrunk from the task, and it would have been buried by the common hangman, if such a person still existed. It was the disguise in which the poison was disseminated which was the worst thing about it. He charged Dixon with falsehood in saying that when he wrote *New America* he did not know of Noyes' filthy doctrines. In a scathing peroration he turned on the plaintiff, and flung the charge of obscenity full in his face. The trial has caused a good deal of excitement, and, as might be expected, feeling runs high on each side. Mr. Dixon is a highly respectable man in private life, and has many friends, although he must now feel, himself, that, in taking up such nasty matters, he committed something more serious than an indiscretion. The *Daily Telegraph* is afraid lest this verdict should discourage literary personalities, and yet it was that the trial went on the ground that the *Pall Mall's* language could be justified, but whether Mr. Dixon could justify his book. It may be suggested that a journalist has a right to speak strongly of an unjustifiable book. F. B. J.

England and America—The Use and Abuse of Ocean Telegraphy.

The London *Times*, of Nov. 30, in an article dealing with the events of the American Thanksgiving dinner, says: "If there be still a certain jealousy and dislike of Great Britain lurking in the American mind—and there is no breach of friendship in perceiving that it is not yet extinct—we must seek its origin, not in external sources of discord, but in circumstances which Englishmen are too apt to forget. Let it be remembered, in the first place, that Great Britain is the only European country with which the United States have ever been at war. All the bellicose patriotism which English schoolboys used to indulge in toward France has been indulged by American schoolboys toward England during three generations, and has been recklessly encouraged by the authors of popular school-books. This may be very unjust and unreasonable, but there is nothing very strange in it, especially considering that, when the memories of the first American war had just begun to wax faint, our rulers managed to blunder into a second American war by insisting on a most arbitrary right of search. Among two hundred millions of people it is not unfrequently with nations as with individuals, in every city of the United States. The mischief thus occasionally done can hardly be overrated. Only the other day, while Englishmen of all ranks were loading Mr. Stanley, and the Geographical Society was conferring a special honor on Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, for having originated and defrayed the expense of his enterprise, the Paris correspondent of that very journal was thus making a calumnious statement that Great Britain had interfered to bias the Emperor William's judgment on the San Juan question. The result was instantaneous and silencing the calumny; but, had the award chanced to be in favor of Great Britain, the effect of it might have been seriously prejudiced by this shameful trick, which the electric telegraph alone rendered possible. For be it from us to doubt that all which promotes a closer intercourse, by means of commerce, traveling, and correspondence, must in the long run contribute to overcome the unfounded prejudices which are the sole impediment to a friendship such as Mr. Field and Mr Gladstone would desire to establish. The danger of a rupture was monthly greater, on the whole, when months passed and seas rolled between the dispatch and the reception of a pacific overture; but telegraphic communication has now made it, against which the American Press, which uses it so liberally, ought to be on its guard.

The Hepworth-Dixon Libel Case—Press Comments Upon its Termination.

The London *Spectator* of Nov. 30 says:

"The libel case brought, with somewhat Quixotic audacity, by Mr. Hepworth Dixon against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Speaking of him, in relation to his books called *Spiritual Wives* and *Free Russia*, as an obscene writer and a vamper-up of travels, has ended in the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff, with a farthing damages—damages which do not carry costs. The evidence went to show that Mr. Dixon's book on *Spiritual Wives* was unquestionably prurient, but a rather unfair advantage was taken of him by translating into English, for the benefit of the jury, one very obscene passage, which he had given only in an appendix in German. As the Bishop of London, who was one of those whom adopted in various communities in relation to marriage that should be really valuable, and yet by no means fit for family use, and we rather fear the tendency of English jurors to measure by purely domestic standards the scope of sensible history of this nature. Mr. Warden, on the Bishop's side, was perhaps, most likely to be regarded by an English jury as liable to the same objections as Mr. Hepworth Dixon's; indeed, in one sense it is far more liable to them, in another not nearly so much, and yet it is certainly desirable in the interest of ethnological science that such books should be written. However, in this case, we believe substantial justice has been done. We expressed at the time our dislike of the character of *Spiritual Wives*, and as for *Free Russia*, there can be no doubt that its pretensions as a book of travels were not very genuine—the gross inaccuracy of its details is in itself very much proof of this. It would be apt to think that he was reading the personal experience of the writer, being sufficiently shown in the trial—Mr. Dixon speaking, for instance, of one town as the suburb of another which is said to be 1,100 miles distant from it. The *Saturday Review* of last week, which Mr. Hepworth Dixon has appealed to a Court of law to redress the wrongs which he conceives himself to have sustained at the hands of the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in being denounced in that journal as the writer of obscene and vamped-up books, and as "making a racket to get rich by lying and slander." Without any extreme standard, without letting Mr. Dixon be condemned by good women to whom all exceptionally bad things are strange, or by men of highly sensitive and scrupulous feelings, or by men living only in common and untroubled society, we may safely say that among all the leaders of the painful and disgusting matter which this week's trial has made notorious, there is not a single man of sense and honor, however much accustomed he may be to the world and its iniquities, who would not say that Mr. Dixon made a great mistake when he dressed up his book. Mr. Dixon stated in Court, and every one knows, that he has written a great many books, and that most of them, however various may be their literary merit, are unobjectionable. But it was because he was previously known favorably that *Spiritual Wives* was so injurious. It was decent people and strangers in the innocent regions of family life. It was not right or honorable or gentlemanly thus to abuse the confidence of the public. His counsel thought it advisable to ask him, in the course of the trial, what was his object in writing this book, and Solicitor-General Parry had had much experience in his time, probably never received a more remarkable answer. This is what Mr. Dixon said was the object of *Spiritual Wives*: "I wished to point out that this diseased activity of certain sects and communities, arising mainly from the revivals in the country, were the most disastrous illustrations of what might come out of a perversion of the spiritual manifestation of those forces, and I wanted to point out to the conservative churches the desirability of stopping it at the root." How he must wish now that he had had recourse to a lawyer instead of a publisher, and that he had collected his facts in the driest and simplest form, and had only three copies of the tiny volume printed, and had sent them to the Bishop of London, to Dr. McLeod, and Mr. Newman Hall. It is true that this would have been not at all a lucrative way of proceeding; he would have gained neither money nor notoriety by the transaction; but then he would have had the delightful satisfaction of thinking that he had really done something to effect the high and holy purpose on which he was bent, instead of having done his utmost to counteract it.

Arctic Explorations.

It may be remembered that a short time back the Norwegian Government fitted out the Albert, a steamer built for the seal fishery, to go to the relief of the crews of eight vessels shut up in the ice to the north of Spitsbergen. The Albert left Horten on the 10th November, and, being delayed by contrary winds, could only touch at Tromsoe, where she was to call, on the 18th, and left that place on the 20th, after completing her stores. She had scarcely started when the authorities received a telegram from Hammerfest, stating that the Pepita, one of the missing vessels, had arrived, bringing also the crew of the Manilla, with the exception of the cook, who had wounded himself with the Fowlham in her Winter quarters at Mossel Bay, a small fiord at the entrance to the Gulf of Wijde; the Pepita had succeeded in passing along the west coast of Spitsbergen to Prince Charles foreland, whence she sailed for Tromsoe, in which place she arrived safe after a trying voyage of fourteen days; on her way she parted company, during a snow-storm, from the Amandus, which had sailed with her. She brought information that sixteen men belonging to the crews of other vessels had succeeded in reaching the well-provisioned station of Telford, which was still free from ice; they were also bearers of letters from Prof. Nordenskjold. Three whalers were shut in and guarded by a few men only at Grasbuk between the fiords of Lieide and Wijde; the Gladan and Oscar came safe home in the Pelican. The reindeer which we intended to draw the sledges with which, it was hoped, to reach the North Pole in the Spring, had all escaped. The Prefect of Tromsoe, on receiving those details from the Pepita, immediately dispatched a fast sailing steamer after the Albert, to inform the chief of the expedition where he would find the missing vessels.

A Belgian Tragedy.

The Assizes at Limbourg are now engaged in the trial of a man named Vandersande for the murder of his wife, his sister-in-law, and his son, a boy of eleven. The crime took place at the quiet little hamlet of Brouck, in the commune of Jesseren. The victims were found brutally murdered in their night clothes, early on a Sunday morning, the mother with a fearful toll on Vandersande, who is a farm laborer. The prisoner led a very steady life until a few months ago, when he conceived a violent passion for a servant girl named Rosalie Awouters. This gave rise to family quarrels, and Mr. Chen, the Curé, intervened, and was often heard to wish his wife and sister-in-law "out of the way," in order that he might inherit their savings and marry the girl in question. Vandersande at first denied the crime, but his clothes, stained with blood, being found in the canal, he made a full confession of everything. "A little after midnight," says he, "I returned home. I tapped at the window of our bedroom, from which my wife always gave me the key of the house. This time she replied that I should not enter, that it was too late, and that I had better return, to where I had come from. Annoyed by this answer, I sat down in the garden till 3 in the morning. I then broke a pane of the window which gives on to the garden and opened it. I entered the house and lay down on one bed by the side of my wife. I had not intended myself; I remember there about half an hour. My wife did not come to my bedside. She reproached me with my drunken habits and my relations with Rosalie. Losing my temper, I got up to leave the house, when my wife followed me. I seized hold of my gun and knocked her down with the butt-end. I then took up a knife that was off the table and cut her throat. During the scene, which lasted about two minutes, my sister-in-law, Marie Spalmans, screamed aloud, the noise got up, wrapped herself in a blanket, and came out of her room into yours. I struck her twice on the head with the gun; then in the heart with the knife, and when she fell, I cut her throat as I had done my wife's. My sister-in-law defended herself most energetically, and I had great difficulty in killing her. This scene lasted for about five minutes. While this was going on, my son had put on his trousers and shoes, and tried to rush out of the house to alarm the neighbors. I pulled him back, either with my gun or the knife—I do not know which. He then turned to me, and begged me to give him time to pray. He was bleeding. I saved him if he bled much. He replied in the affirmative. I then seized him by the hair, and by his throat also. Had he not been wounded, I should not have killed him. I left the three dead bodies, and went upstairs into our bedroom, where the chests of my sister-in-law and wife were kept. I opened and searched them in vain. I found nothing but a five-franc piece. I know that my sister-in-law had a good deal of money, and that Rosalie made her will in my favor. Rosalie did not encourage me to commit the crime. I had long the intention of robbing my sister-in-law, but the idea of murdering her and my wife only came into my mind about a week before I executed it. I intended to marry the servant girl. I did not want to kill my son." The prisoner related the details of the crime with the utmost coolness. The trial was not over when the steamer left.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Opinions of the Press and Public.

From the Rochester (Mass.) Gazette.

Inclosed I hand you $2, subscription to your SEMI-WEEKLY issue, and I trust it may be only one of a hundred thousand new subscriptions to your stanch and respected paper. The entire nation owes you their gratitude and welcome for your firm and efficient support of the nominees of the glorious old Republican Party. At a time, too, when many of its trusted leaders were proving recreant. A friend in need, do I trust you will continue to exercise your influence in the interests of progress, reform, and justice, until every citizen, male and female, shall enjoy such blessings and privileges as the advanced civilization of the age demands.—*D. H., St. Louis, Mo.*

More power to the TIMES. The advocates of the good cause deserve praise and something more. Inclosed, please to receive Post-office order, for which send me five copies of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES for one year.—*W. D. F., Millerton, N. Y.*

Your paper has fought the most able and energetic political battle in this year of 1872 that has ever come under my observation, and with the most complete and unparalleled success, as was made known in the TIMES of the 6th inst., the day following the election. The people of the whole United States owe the TIMES a debt of gratitude that will not soon be cancelled. If the TIMES continues its vigorous warfare against vice and mankind of every description, including political chicanery and corruption, it will continue to receive the thanks of every honest man in the country.—*T. M. B., Kinderhook.*

Many thanks to you, on behalf of the Republican Party of this place, for your able advocacy of our principles, and the defeat of our noble President. We had a hard job on our hands, but the TIMES brought victory to our armies. Long live the TIMES!—*F. A., Jamestown, N. Y.*

Inclosed you will find $1, for which please send me one copy of the WEEKLY TIMES. I had always been a Democrat until the TIMES taught me my mistake. I am convinced I have done right in following its teachings. God grant that we may never see this country without a TIMES to unmask scoundrels and set the honest people right.—*T. W. H., Baldwin, Butler County, Penn.*

Inclosed find $4, for which please send me four copies WEEKLY TIMES. I have been something of a reader of your valuable paper, although never a subscriber, and have admired the tenacity with which you published columns after column of the frauds of that monster Tammany, when the other journals of your City remained almost passive, and when the chiefs of the oligarchy tried by threats of unjust and expensive litigation to silence you; and again, when you labored so nobly for the re-election of President Grant. Allow me to wish you success, and consider me a life subscriber.—*J. Q. A., Dartmouth, Warren County, N. Y.*

Inclosed please find subscription to WEEKLY TIMES. A greater nor more deserved victory was never achieved by a single newspaper in this or any other country.—*A. N. B., Greenville, N. Y.*

Some three months ago I became a subscriber to the WEEKLY TIMES, and am so well pleased with it, that I wish you to send a copy of the WEEKLY to my son in Kansas. Inclosed please find $1. Although, like thousands of the readers of the TIMES, an entire stranger to you, allow me, a Pennsylvania Republican, to congratulate you on the result of the late election, and to assure you that the labor of the TIMES is fully appreciated. May its subscription list be according to its deserts.—*H. H. M., Lemon, Wyoming County, Penn.*

The course of the TIMES during the Presidential campaign is appreciated here by thirty-one persons, for whom I inclose subscriptions from 15th of November to January, 1874. Follow on as you have been doing, and the honest people of the country will never desert the flag of the NEW-YORK TIMES.—*J. G., Lima, Livingston County, New-York.*

Please find inclosed the amount of subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES. You have cleaned out the Ring thieves from the Municipal offices of New-York; and have done more than all the other papers to bring about Gen. Grant's re-election to the Presidency. Now, go a little further, and help to abolish the franking privilege, and give us a cheap and self-sustaining postage system.—*E. P. R., Franciscus, N. H.*

I wish to continue my subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES. I was already taking my full number of papers, but like yours so well that I do not wish to do without it. I congratulate you on the result of the election. I think that your paper aided greatly in bringing it about, and I hope you may be rewarded by a largely increased circulation.—*Chas. J. McK., Rogersville, East Tenn.*

From the Orleans (N. Y.) American.

Those who want an able and true Republican New-York paper should subscribe for the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Connersville (Ind.) Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now the leading Republican paper of the country, and to those of our readers desiring an Eastern paper, we cheerfully recommend it as the best.

From the Flatbill Journal.

The manner in which the NEW-YORK TIMES has identified itself with the interests of the people, as against all systems of official plunder, is sufficient reason to demand an extensive share of the public patronage.

From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is a Republican paper, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. It has been and is a strong and consistent advocate of reform. It was successful in bringing to light the Tammany Ring stealing, when all other daily papers in New-York obstructed or discouraged its efforts, and for this alone it is entitled to a patronage equal to its efforts. As a general newspaper it is one of the best.

From the New National Era.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is on the track of Senator Fenton. If he have as much sense as Cap. Scott's coon, he will make haste to come down. The TIMES seldom fails to bring down its game, and Senator Fenton will find his position in the Senate a mighty uncomfortable one if he persists in maintaining it in spite of the TIMES' warning.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Daily Nonpareil.

To those who desire an able and influential journal from the metropolis—a journal devoted to sincere and honest purposes for reform, and one that will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach office under false pretences—we can most cheerfully commend the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Hammonton (N. J.) Republican.

The time approaches when the subscriptions will be solicited for the *Tribune* and TIMES. We hope Republicans everywhere will remember which of these two papers stood by them in the political campaign just closed, and contributed by its aid in return. The TIMES contains more reading matter, of as good a quality, with all the reports of the Farmers' Club, and much other matter of interest to our farming community. As the *Tribune* has sought other pastures in the Democratic fold, we think Republicans in this paper which upholds and teaches true Republican principles.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, by its fearless and vigorous attacks on Tammany, succeeded in breaking up the most corrupt and gigantic political organization in the world, and won by this masterly exploit the present recognized position as the leading journal of the country. Always able, candid, and enterprising, it is a paper that is an honor to the Republican Party and to the nation.

From the Bridgeton (N. J.) Chronicle.

During the recent campaign the NEW-YORK TIMES labored vigorously for the success of the Republican ticket, and gave every evidence as being worthy of the support of the Republicans. It is a fearless newspaper in every respect, and we hope to see it attain a large circulation among the Republicans of Cumberland County and in the First Congressional District.

From the Albion (N. Y.) American.

The TIMES is now the only morning Republican organ in New-York City. The work it has performed for the good of the country, in overthrowing the corrupt Tammany Ring, is simply incalculable. It is safe to say that to the TIMES, more than any other one force or influence, is the Republican Party indebted for the great victory in the State, both last year and this, and the proud position and vantage ground that party now occupies. The TIMES is among the ablest of the newspapers of the country. The time is near at hand when papers will be ordered for the coming year, and we have work room to add: The TIMES is the paper all Republicans should subscribe for first after the local paper, and then such others as they may desire.

From the Chenango (N. Y.) American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican journal of this country. How nobly it has fought the great battle just ended, and manfully stood by the principles of the great Republican Party, is well known to millions of our countrymen. We think we make no mistake when we say that the TIMES is conducted with greater ability than any other paper in the Union. Its [illegible] are [illegible] and its tone [illegible] to the cause that is just and noble. Journalism, whether, if we want a newspaper, in lively sense of the word, subscribe for the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is a reliable Republican paper, and while it adheres closely to Republican principles, it does not hesitate to criticise one of the Administration's measures it considers wrong. It has always led off in the advocacy of needed reforms in the Tammany Ring of New-York City, and by its efforts helped to expose the shameless and almost shameless political clique that ever existed. Its news is fresh and reliable, its market reports unexcelled, and its literary and farm departments are just what every one wanting a New-York paper would appreciate.

From the Kentucky New Era.

Perhaps the highest compliment of a newspaper never had a more approximate realization than the NEW-YORK TIMES affords. Always an able paper under the management of its founder, the late Henry J. Raymond, yet it never attracted the marked attention of the public until its attack on the corporations of the Tammany Democracy. The victory over that corrupt concern was the most wonderful achievement of the press. Rumors have taken on an attempt made to betray the Republican Party, the TIMES rose to the full measure of the occasion that it looked Providential. While the Republican Press everywhere manfully and ably did its whole duty, the services of the TIMES, in the great struggle which has resulted so gloriously, and, we believe, so beneficially to the country, have been paper-eminent. To this fact the Press and the people are bearing willing and unanswering testimony in every quarter.

From the Sandusky (Conn.) Advocate.

If the NEW-YORK TIMES does not now deserve to be universally recognized as the leading Metropolitan Republican organ, we learn not with that distinction. Its warfare against Tammany saved millions to the public treasury and leader of the Democratic party, and received published fact in the very place where corruption, like the Old Man of the Sea, was fastened upon the public back in such a way that its disentanglement seemed hopeless, and the most sanguine of Democrats in despair of success. Its vigorous and fearless exposure of Republican corruption, which, we regret to say, has been too prevalent in New-York, at least it had proved a failure. But the TIMES stood alone in this, by a campaign unprecedented in newspaper annals for boldness and efficiency. In its late political contest, the TIMES stood almost alone among the Metropolitan Press as the exponent of those principles which have so triumphantly been vindicated. Like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, it was always seen in the van of battle, and when victory was attained it fully led the chorus of rejoicing.

From the Sandusky (Penn.) Mirror.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now the leading paper of this country, and the organ of the great Republican Party. Want the Tribune, we the TIMES now is to Republicans. It is emphatically a newspaper, and we know it would be pleased to see it in every household. Every department of this journal is complete, and as a newspaper it stands pre-eminently above all the great papers on this continent.

From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Daily Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is deserving of special eulogy. The able and thorough manner in which it led the attack on the Tammany Ring placed it as a single bound in front of the Metropolitan journals, and it has since been conducted with such skill and energy as to enable it to maintain that high position. Especially has the TIMES been faithful to the principles of the Republican Party. No paper during the late campaign has made such a slashing attack upon the opposition as the NEW-YORK TIMES, and completely defended the Administration against the venomous calumnies which have been hurled against it. Its conduct has been bold and fearless, and so far from having been partisan in its policy, it has not hesitated to attack political friends when they have been selfish, or when they were connected with political corruption, for the support of an honest city government to advocate the election of candidates politically opposed to the Republican Party. But yesterday it raised its voice against the evils of the lobby system in our own State, and it will be found in the front rank of the battle against this disease. We urge upon all true Republicans throughout our country to take the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. This paper is on a large double sheet, and makes a specialty of agricultural reading. In addition to this the TIMES will be an expensive and supporter of the principles of the Republican Party.

From the Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier and Freeman.

Now that the campaign is over, and Republicans, democrats and independent men from almost every State in our great nationality, we must remember those who, by their earnest efforts and untiring zeal in the cause, have done more to fix the purple mind for that great struggle than any newspaper sheet published. The NEW-YORK TIMES has done its work well; no paper ever published deserved more at the hands of every true Republican in New-York State of New-York, to the NEW-YORK TIMES. It has marked traitor on the forehead of treason, and put scrubheads, who left the party to ruin it, on the shelves where they belong. It has told us where to strike, and we have struck him a blow that will be felt for years to come hereafter. The TIMES, more than any other paper, has wrought out the complete overturning of affairs in the City of New-York. Instead of the corrupt Tammany Ring now to rule over it, they have an honest man at the helm, William Havemeyer, the candidate of the Republicans, and for Governor, not the rank brazen place by corruption and iniquity and election frauds, but the gallant old General John A. Dix, an honest man; a man who has lived a long life of purity and fidelity. We are safe for two years, at least, if he shall live. The TIMES is the largest and best daily newspaper now published. Free from those vile sensational stories which find their way into many of our papers, it is fit for our homes and our families, and cannot be excelled as an instructor for our children. No father can afford to allow his family to grow up in the enlightened times without the benefit of the knowledge to be obtained from the enough reading of newspapers like the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Derby (Conn.) Transcript.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in consequence of the increase of their business, have taken the extensive room immediately adjoining their counting room in the TIMES Building. This room, it will be remembered, runs from street to street, and has been occupied by a restaurant for several years. It has been altered and added to the present counting room in the TIMES, the whole being elegantly fitted up and forming one of the handsomest and most convenient newspaper offices in New-York City. The circulation of both the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has recently doubled in the past year, the latter now circulating almost 125,000 a week.

From the North Vernon (Ind.) Plain Dealer.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, since the close of the campaign, maintains fully the position which it had taken at the head of American journals. As a full, reliable, and able newspaper it has no equal in America today, if, indeed, it has in the world. Every person subscribing for any Eastern paper should add the TIMES thereto, as it is more fully worth to them, or any other, more to the general reader, whether in the city or country.

From the Troy Daily Times.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES have completed a series of improvements in their counting-rooms, making them very commodious and elegant. Each proprietor and manager has a private office and "sanctum" attached, and the clerks in the several departments are provided with every needful convenience. The furniture, carpets, and fixtures are both costly and beautiful, and the walls and ceilings are artistically decorated. The TIMES is undoubtedly the most influential newspaper published in New-York, and the innovation which its business departments have recently undergone affords ample evidence of its prosperity.

Gen. Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed that most of the Republican journals of the country express surprise at the action of the House in refusing to excuse Mr. Banks from service as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There is an explanation which I have not yet seen in any paper. When Mr. Banks, on the first day of the session, tendered his resignation of a place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving as a reason that he was not fully in accord with the majority of the House, or with the Administration, probably no one present had the least expectation that it would not be accepted. It is true, Mr. Banks made a sort of appeal to be retained, when he said, if continued on the Committee, he would pursue the same course in regard to measures that he had done heretofore. But the propriety of the course suggested by Mr. Banks (in the way he stated it, it was merely a suggestion, not a bold and positive declination, as in the case of Mr. Hamlin, in 1866,) was so evident, that it was supposed, by the Republicans at least, that it would be adopted upon the mere formal statement of the Speaker, without a count. In fact, the Speaker, after stating to the House that "the gentleman from Massachusetts asks to be excused from further service upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs," was about to follow it with the usual formal phrase—those in favor of excusing the gentleman will say 'aye;' those opposed will say 'no;'" when the House was surprised by an interruption from Mr. Brooks, not from one of the majority.

Mr. Brooks said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not be excused; that if any committee should be free from politics it was the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I do not think it was very obvious to the members of the House, that a Committee having charge of the foreign policy of the Government, one of the most important duties that could be devolved upon the Administration, should not be constituted in accord with the Administration that the people had just indorsed so overwhelmingly. Mr. Brooks probably meant merely to furnish a cue to the Democratic side of the House, and it was immediately acted upon by them.

The Speaker submitted the question to the House; one side responded pretty generally "aye," the other side "no." A rising vote was then called for, and about sixty Republicans stood up and were counted in the affirmative. On the negative vote being called, there was a general rising to their feet of the Democratic members, with a few Republicans, mostly from Massachusetts, probably from an overstrained feeling of delicacy toward a colleague. The majority in the negative was fifteen or sixteen, and the Speaker announced that "the nays have it." [Laughter.]

No one seemed disposed to call for tellers on the yeas and nays upon a question that could in no way have been determined entirely by the sense of propriety on the part of Mr. Banks, and the result, as announced by the Speaker, was permitted to stand. Judging from remarks made afterwards by Republicans who remained to their seats when the affirmative vote was called for, the result would have been very different had they supposed that there was any doubt as to all that the "suggestion" of Mr. Banks would be adopted.

The simple truth is that Mr. Banks was retained upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the Democratic members of the House, who were quick-witted enough to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Brooks, and who were enabled to decide the question, because scores of Republicans, secretly, there was no occasion for them to rise and vote for an self-evident a thing as the one involved in the "suggestion" of the gentleman from Massachusetts. G. E. D.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Thiers on His Position and Aspirations.

In the course of his remarks in the stormy debate of the French Assembly on Nov. 29, M. Thiers said: "It is for the information of every one that I am about to speak here, but especially to dispel what is called an ambiguity, if I may use a word in my defense. Believe me, it is not this poor power which I seem here to defend; it is my responsibility which I come to release. I have not the very misplaced pretension of being a man who is necessary; all my claim is limited to having been sometimes a useful man. But the only thing which I demand is to discharge my responsibility. The Assembly has the sovereign right. I have always recognized it, and have never wished to dispute it. Thus, I have never sought to impose any unalterable form of government. I have desired to assure the conditions of the existence of power. Have I in my message demanded the establishment of any particular form of government? No! I have simply asked that some precautions should be taken, and in so doing I believed I was performing a duty." M. Thiers continued: "I have said there is an ambiguity between us. Whose fault is that? You wish to have a strong power. You are good enough to remember that I have rendered eminent services; you come and ask me to give an account of the approbation which I have received from foreign quarters. But, tell me, will you obtain that strong power? Gentlemen, remember Bordeaux. You cheered me the power, giving me an imperious command to accept it. You had not the right to impose it upon me. However, I accepted it from motives of devotion. Did you obey me? Did you do what I ordered? No, you who dictated my selection; it was unanimous. Did you impose any conditions upon me? No, none. When that cruel war came to an end, when the taxes came in slowly, when 400,000 of our fellow-countrymen were suffering exile, no one talked to me of Monarchy or Republic. No one thought of much else. It was only content to respect the faith of every one

MAUCH CHUNK.

Why Pious People Thereabouts Pray for Cold Weather.

In Some Respects this Particular Spot Reminds One of the Vale of Chamouni—Have You Been to Switchback?

From Our Special Correspondent.

MAUCH CHUNK, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872.

All the dwellers in the mountain-walled village of Mauch Chunk, from the high and mighty, headed by Asa Packer, down to the solered boy who blacks your boots at the Mansion House Hotel, delight to speak of their part of the Lehigh Valley as "the Switzerland of America." As I look from my window on to the snow-clad and precipitous sides of the mountains, with their bare stumps and sparsely scattered pines, and listen to the rush of the Lehigh River, there is undeniably something about the scene which calls to mind the lovely valleys which the railroad skirts between Basel and Olten Junction, on its way to Lake Lucerne. But it is all what a Frenchman would call very much en miniature, and while thinking of it and Switzerland in the same connection, there is an uncontrollable impulse to exclaim that Nature must have laid out Mauch Chunk as the hydrographers do our maps and surveys—so many inches to the square mile. Some twelve or fourteen years ago I encountered a perfect specimen of the disagreeable type of Yankee—noisy, inquisitive, boastful, vulgar, and nauseously rich to a degree—in a spot where he certainly would not have been sought for by any enthusiastic ethnologist desirous of studying his peculiarities. It was at St. Morlaix, one of those picturesquely-quaint old French towns of Brittany, which are a feature of the Côte du Nord. He had landed at Havre; turned up, he knew not how, at Brest; seen that "first-class fraud," at Carnac—the druidical remains of the army of Pharaoh, who were intending to make dance-meat of St. Corneille and his Christian followers at the very moment they were themselves converted into stone; wondered why in h—l people should go and live in a place like Quimper; nearly sworn himself hoarse at the diligence, its hard, *infernal* cushions, and its jolting, which had brought him to St. Morlaix; and, being in that interesting little place, was very mad to think that he must stay there for the night. His contempt for it and its comically narrow streets was unbounded, and I left him addressing a little knot of astonished but still polite Frenchmen, who did not understand a word he was saying on the subject. The last words I caught were: "Call this a town! Why, I've been using the parlor on the other side of the street for a spittoon, and if its back window was only open I should have used the yard. I was obliged to; there's no room to spit in the street." Well, as Mauch Chunk where the Lehigh Valley sweeps in a horse-shoe round Bear Mountain, and narrows almost into a gorge, which can hardly be five hundred feet across at its base, there is the feeling that Nature has been what modern artists call "a little skimpy" and has made the valley just a scoppon too narrow. You have to look up, as the risk of cracking the nape of your neck, in order to catch a glimpse of the sky. An active schoolboy could throw a stone from one side of the valley to the other with ease, and every inch of intervening space is occupied. Into that narrow gorge are crowded a line of buildings, a sidewalk, a street, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, the Lehigh River, the Lehigh Canal, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. If that is not making much out of little, it is difficult to say what would be. It is certainly a praiseworthy example of economy of space. But paved streets, canals, railroads, and coal-cars, valuable as they are in themselves, do not make so picturesque a foreground to the opposite mountain as do the rich, bright green pasture lands—perfect *portieres* of wild flowers, as they are—the winding paths, the rustic bridges, the cows, and goats of the Swiss valleys. Nor is coal, in spite of its aristocratic alias—black diamonds—a far-reaching object to rest the eye upon, when it is piled in enormous heaps, or is on its way to New-York in endless trains of grimy cars. But though the Lehigh Valley at Mauch Chunk cannot claim to compare with such grandly magnificent valleys as Chamounix and Grindelwalde, it nevertheless presents a very striking prospect, and is most deservedly visited by numbers of pleasure-seekers. The view from the top of Mount Pisgah alone will repay a journey to Mauch Chunk.

Like the gendeman who thought that there was nothing like leather, Mauch Chunk thinks that there is nothing like coal. Coal is king here. Not after the fashion of the Old King Cole of history, who "called for his pipe, and called for his glass, and called for his fiddlers three;" but after a plain, practical, work-a-day fashion. The village was built on coal by means of coal; and all those who are not connected with the coal mines or the coal-carrying railroads and canal, make their living by supplying those who are with the necessaries and luxuries of life, and are, too, just as actively alive to the merits of high and low prices of coal in New-York and Philadelphia as the mine-owners, and feel the effects of a strike among the miners and laborers as severely as the strikers themselves. I have no doubt that the religious citizens of Mauch Chunk devoutly pray for cold weather, privately in their inmost souls, if not publicly in their churches, just as the farmers pray for fine or wet weather, according as their crops need sun or rain. The quantity of coal shipped from here by rail and canal in the course of the year is enormous. Mr. Packer tells me that it is as often 25,000 to 30,000 tons a day, in the height of the busy season. Of this quantity, 25,000 tons, about 5,000 car-loads go by rail; the remainder is carried on the canal, though at present there is scarcely a canal-boat to be seen, as all the mules have the disease which lately played such havoc with the New-York car-horses. Indeed, the same cause has almost put a stop to the production of coal from the mines for the last two or three weeks, the epidemic disease having found its way even to the mules underground. This extensive coal-carrying business is the chief occupation of the railroad authorities, their passenger and general freight traffic not amounting to much. The two lines of railway have about 40,000 cars always on the track, as it takes seven or eight days to make the round trip to New-York and back, including loading and unloading, switching, delays, dropping loaded and picking up empty cars at way stations, &c. Thus there would be 100 trains, each of 100 cars, passing up and down the Valley every day, or at the rate of one in every fifteen minutes. The total amount of freight carried over the canal in 1871 was 876,859 tons, and of this amount coal figures for 742,716 tons; and yet this was a year in which the miners' long strike stopped coal mining in the Lehigh district. The coal-fields, which are all the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, run from Mauch Chunk to the Schuylkill River, embracing two mountain ridges, which run parallel with and another, and which form a long strip of land, about fifteen miles in length and a mile in breadth. Of these coal-fields I shall speak more at length in a future letter. But the means of reaching them by the celebrated Switch Back Railroad is, after coal itself, the great and chief glory of Mauch Chunk. The hotels and store windows present it to you from every point of view, from certain visits upward. The hotel clerk notices the direction of your glance as you lay down the registration pen, and at once remarks in a tone of reply to an unasked question, "The Switch Back, sir." In the dining-room your next neighbor, perhaps only a twenty-four hours' visitor himself, asks you if you have done "the Switch Back." In the street, if you are looking for some particular store, the obliginous small native is sure to ask you if you want to go to "the Switch Back" railway depot, and before you have time to reply, kindly offers to escort you thither. People talk about Mount Pisgah as they give the directions of strangers the impression that they have travelled in the Holy Land, and speak of travelling at a rate of sixteen miles an hour without steam, horse, or any other motive power, till and stranger thinks that they are escaped lunatics, or have left all their wits at a tea-drinking party in the shores of the Dead Sea. At last, in self-defence, he determines to investigate this famous Switch Back; sees in a moment how the milk got into the cocoa-nut, and has a very enjoyable morning's ride of a very novel and peculiar character.

A quarter of an hour's walk from the hotel up a very steep incline—the beginning of the ascent of Mount Pisgah—brings me to a small shanty building, which is dignified with the name of the Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill Railroad Depot, where some half a dozen blue-nosed mechanics were indulging in a war dance in their desperate efforts with the cold, slipping six while waiting for the train. The train consisted of one small car, about the size of a one-horse street-car, and no sooner did the brakeman release the brake than it started from its own weight down a slight decline for a distance of two or three hundred yards to the foot of the plane, which runs up to the top of the mountain. On this plane a double track is laid with a ratchet rail in the centre. As soon as the passenger-car arrived at the bottom of the plane, the safety-car, something like a heavily-constructed trolly, with side apparatus for working on the ratchet rail, came up behind it, and, drawn up the plane by two broad iron bands working over steam-power-driven drum at the top, propelled the passenger-car before it at an astonishingly high rate of speed, taking into consideration the fact that the rise in the grade is 664 in 2,322 feet, or very nearly one in three. Should the iron bands happen to snap the safety car is immediately caught by the ratchet rail, and so firmly held that retrogression of the cars is impossible. The view from the top of Mount Pisgah, which is nearly 1,400 feet above side-water, is very fine. The surrounding valleys of Bloomsdale, Panther Creek, and Nesquehoning, stretch away to the west; to the east lie the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Gap, and the Blue Mountains, while running from the mountain side down into the Panther Creek Valley, the enormous mountains of slate and dirt brought out of the mines, the collections of three-quarters of a century, give one, with their covering of snow, the idea of miniature glaciers.

Leaving Mount Pisgah, the weight of the car was again its motive power, and the slight decline in the grade carried it at the speed of eighteen miles an hour to Mount Jefferson, a distance of six miles and one furlong—the total fall between the two points being only 303 feet. Another plane, similar in construction to that running up Mount Pisgah, and 1,070 feet in length, carried the car up to the top of Mount Jefferson, whence a nearly level run of one mile brought us to Summit Hill, the point from which all the company's mining operations are directed. Summit Hill is a village of some extent, and boasts its churches, stores, and hotels, the Company's offices, and any number of frame restaurants, inhabited by miners and their laborers. A short distance from the Superintendent's office, lies an old worked-out mine, which has been on fire for fifteen years. The surface of the mine has fallen in, and clouds of vapory smoke rise in different parts. The fire smoldered slowly on, and there is no knowing how many years may elapse before it burns itself out; but from the surrounding conformation, the Company have no fear that it will spread to any of their other mines. The mountains and valleys are traversed in all directions with plane and railroad tracks, an excellent view of which is afforded from Summit, which is nearly 1,700 feet above tide-water. The railroad tracks are all arranged so that any number of coal-cars can pass over them without motive power, except on the planes. It looks very odd to see long trains of heavily-loaded cars rushing about without any external power to draw them. The Back track from Summit hill is one continuous but gradual descent—about ninety-six feet to the mile—to the starting depot. It runs all the way along the side of Sharp Mountain, over the Bloomingdale Valley, amid charming valley and woodland scenery. We did the entire distance—nine miles—in thirty minutes. A gentleman connected with the Company told me that, on one occasion, being pressed for time to keep a very important appointment, he, in company with three others, made the descent on a common workman's truck in thirteen minutes, at the speed of forty-one and a half miles an hour. He said they seemed to fly down the mountain, and protested that nothing would persuade him to venture on another such mad-cap ride. The railroads and cars, all the property of the Company, who are not at all jealous of the interest and pride which the citizens of Mauch Chunk take in the famous Switch Back. So far back as 1827 the Company constructed down-grades, on which the loaded cars were run down to the Lehigh River by their own gravity; the mules which were to drag them up again being taken down in cattle-cars by each train. But in 1844 the rapid increase in the Company's business necessitated some quicker mode of returning the empty cars, and the Switch Back and the ascending planes as they are now in use, were constructed. The whole system is so thorough and perfect that any of the engineers can be called from any one mine to another by means of the telegraph, jump on to a truck, let go the brakes, and be at the spot where he is wanted in a few minutes.

The Brigands of the Italian Press.

Writing from Rome on Nov. 15, the correspondent of the London *Morning Standard* says: "If a free Press is not an unalloyed blessing, even in countries which have been trained through long generations to the exercise of liberty, what wonder that Italy should in common with her neighbors be condemned in this respect to display both sides of the medal? Every Italian city is more or less infested by the existence of two or three vile publications that live by pandering to the lowest passions and by practising upon the fears of those who have a character to lose. Their stock in trade is defamation, and their mode of procedure to work precisely analogous to that of our friends Crocco and Manzi in the south, except that the latter do their business in a rougher and more primitive fashion. Manzi pounces upon some well-to-do country gentleman and carries him off into the woods, threatening to cut off his ears if a certain sum be not forthcoming on such a day and at such a place. The brigand of the Press selects some wealthy or otherwise conspicuous victim, professes to be in possession of sundry dark secrets respecting his past life, draws up his indictment in a pungent, suggestive style, and reserves the faculty of filling up the sketch on a future occasion. Sometimes the warning is conveyed in the blunt form of a parenthesis at the close to the effect that unless 'may be continued,' &c., &c., the writer's victim will be spared. At other times the printed proofs of the article are privately conveyed to the victim, with the request that he or she will make the additions and corrections which may be deemed necessary. The trade frequently prospers for a time, and, as, for the Italian, love is a little scandal, when it relates to their neighbors, there is a morbid horror of it when it concerns themselves, nor are they, as a rule, remarkable for the civil courage by which alone this infamous traffic can be brought to a stop. Some fear that, where the charges brought are entirely false, some of the slander will stick in the public mind nevertheless. And then many of us have really some sort of 'skeleton in the cupboard,' and sweaty at the thought of its being brought to light. The 'brigand' knows all this, and concocts his plans accordingly. For some time past we have had in Rome a libelous print of this character, entitled *Il Gazzettino del Piccolo*, but its career has just been cut short in rather a curious manner. The *Gazzettino* had selected for one of its victims a certain officer in the army, who was week after week pilloried after the usual fashion. The officer sent a challenge to the editor, a man named Bianchi. The matter made no small stir, and the conditions of the duel were discussed at great length, the upshot being that the principals, as not unfrequently happens, managed to get out of the affair altogether, while the seconds fell to loggerheads, and called each other out. Then Bianchi became a second in his turn, and at once resorted to his customary weapon of calumny against the seconds on the other side. These gentlemen, after a succession of episodes which it would be quite superfluous and unprofitable to relate in full, waylaid Bianchi in the street, just as he was getting into a cab. Bianchi drew a revolver from his pocket, and the cab drove off, closely followed, however, by the two assailants, with half the street as their basis. At last the cab was stopped, the crowd closed round it, sticks were brandished in the air, and imprecations hurled at the poor wretch inside. Amid cries of 'Down with the assassin! Death to the brigand! Fling him into the river!' Bianchi was dragged out of the vehicle, beaten, kicked, and covered with spittle, and it would have come hardee still with him, if some policemen had not come up in the nick of time. With great trouble the editor of the *Gazzettino* was rescued from his dangerous plight, and conveyed, more dead than alive, to the Questura. Here he begged to be taken to the railway station, and put into the train just about to start for Naples. This was done; but his troubles did not end here, for his two implacable enemies got scent of his departure, hurried to the station, and punished him sore severely in the railway carriage, where it was supposed he was at least out of harm's way. Of course, all these doings will give business to the law Courts. In a day or two Bianchi will have to return to Rome, to answer a charge of defamation brought against him by the officer who was the originally aggrieved party. He will, of course, be defended by counsel, and appealed to the jury on the chaste turnabout as fair. But, whatever may be the issue of the affair, Bianchi will henceforth be too hot to hold M. Blanchi and his notorious paper, which will go the way of its kind like those institutions, though they may last longer, are generally short-lived. This is a consolation, as it gives us ground to hope that before long they will disappear altogether."

THE PARK POLICE.

What the Park Police Was and Is—How the Ring Reorganized it—Suggestions of Reform.

Among the other operations of the Ring Commissioners in Central Park, was a very thorough reorganization of the Police force. But, like the rest of their work, they touched only to spoil. The complete ignorance they displayed of what the Park Police was intended to be, was shown as conspicuously in their ideas of guarding and preserving it. Mr. Olmsted, the Treasurer of the Department of Parks, has recently drawn attention to the present evil, and has suggested the remedy.

He points out that Central Park is planned upon a motive which, in the very freedom it offers the visitor, assumes the exercise on his part of a degree of self-repression and restraint to avoid the abuse of its advantages, such as would have been unnecessary had they been made commonplace. The difficulty of adequately instructing and maintaining the spirit of its exactions in this respect was, from the outset of the work, known to be the most vulnerable point in the wonderful scheme. The means adopted for the purpose were, however, not a series of rules, to be enforced by the dangerous and unpopular appeals to the law; on the chaste hypothesis as first, But, whatever may be the cause of the result, Robert Will Bonneffoy be too hot to hold M. Blanchi and his notorious paper, which will go the way of its kind like those institutions, though they may last longer, are generally short-lived. This is a consolation, as it gives us ground to hope that before long they will disappear altogether."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Systems of English Grammar.

A BRIEF ENGLISH GRAMMAR ON A LOGICAL METHOD. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. 12mo, pp. 182. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

A PROGRESSIVE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE: BASED ON THE RESULTS OF MODERN PHILOLOGY. By Prof. WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M. 12mo, pp. 320. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We notice these two books together, because, having been written and published almost simultaneously, they have the same purpose. Written in two places, which are the antipodes of each other, the one in Aberdeen, the other in San Francisco, they both are indices and products of that necessity of absolving the elementary study of the English language from the restraints of formal grammar, which had previously been so clearly recognized and so strongly insisted upon in Mr. Grant White's *Words and Their Uses*. Prof. Bain's book is very much smaller than Prof. Swinton's; and, considering the principle which gives them their common newness of character as text-books for the study of English, the merit of the former is in exact proportion to its brevity. If English is to all intents and purposes a "grammarless tongue," as it was proclaimed to be by the author of *Words and Their Uses*, it would seem plain that the briefer and simpler the setting forth of the principles of its structure, the better. But the merits of a design may, in practice, be seriously impaired by the manner of its execution, as we shall see in the present case. The work of the Scotch Professor has the merit of simplicity in its plan, but that of the American is more admirable for the perfection of its detail. Both of these authors follow the suggestion in the work mentioned above, that grammar, at least English grammar, properly relates only to etymology and syntax—that is, to the forms of words and the structure of the sentence; and both clip the old grammatical category, "orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody" at either end. Prof. Swinton says well, "orthography, which is a matter rather of rote than of rule, belongs to the speller and the dictionary, while prosody is properly a part of composition." He might have added, that as English syllables have no quantity, at least none that governs their place in verse, the English language has properly no prosody.

Prof. Bain, a logician and a metaphysician, calls upon the pupil first to acquaint himself with the psychological reasons for the existence of various classes of words. After pointing out that language first names things, and then says something about them, he shows that the various kinds of names, or nouns, are the result of observation and comparison. But speech is something more than a mere naming, however various or discriminative. "When we speak we do more than name, or point to, some person or thing; we say something about that person or thing;" as, for example, the saying "John is here," names or mentions John, and says or tells about him that he is here. Upon this simple formula all speech is formed. We can do nothing more, we need do nothing more than modify, restrict or enlarge, that which we name, the subject of the sentence, and that which we say about it, the predicate. The most complex sentence is no more than an expression, by qualifying and assisting words and clauses, of a simple assertion which may be made in three words. It consists of a subject and of something asserted of that subject. This is true of all languages; from the very nature of things it must be true of all language; and from this starting point Prof. Bain goes on to show how subjects and predicates are modified by enlargement or restriction, by means of words qualifying nouns, or the names of things, and by means of others which qualify verbs, the words which make assertions in regard to things. The former are adjectives, the latter adverbs; and when we add to those words of connection and relation, those unessential parts of speech, prepositions, and conjunctions, we have all the elements of language; for the pronoun is but a kind of noun. Prof. Bain, unlike his predecessors, lays down no general rules, with exceptions, in regard to the etymology and syntax of the various parts of speech, but leads the learner on step by step in the use of words and in the formation of sentences, explaining as he goes the reason of the forms taken by words and of the relations which they assume to each other in the sentence.

For instance, he divides nouns into five classes: First—Proper, singular, or meaningless nouns; called proper and singular because they are the peculiar names of individual persons or things, and meaningless because they are mere marks to indicate a person or thing, and convey no information about it, as Greece, Jupiter, Oliver Cromwell. Second—Common, general, significant nouns, which are common to many things by reason of the Agreement of those things, and signify something common to all those things. Third—Collective nouns, which speak of many individuals as one body. Fourth—Material nouns; the name of a material thing, as silver, coal, chalk. Fifth—Abstract nouns, formed either from adjectives, and expressing a quality, as darkness, squareness, or from verbs, and expressing a condition, as belief, doubt. He points out that some singular objects have significant names, as Providence, Fate, Nature, Destiny. By a multitude of minute questions he trains the pupil in a careful analysis of the various qualities of nouns, and teaches the manner and the reason of their proper use. This he does with regard to all the other parts of speech in succession.

Upon the verb he is very full and minute, and no less clear and logical; so that an intelligent pupil could not go through the exercises of this part of his manual without a thorough understanding of a subject which is usually studied only in a parrot-like conjugation of the verb through all its moods and tenses. Prof. Bain's teachings upon the verbs usually called auxiliary are marked with a nice discrimination and a firm precision of knowledge that must impart to any capable mind a thorough acquaintance with this, the least generally understood part of speech. His grouping and naming of the tenses is new and significant. He arranges them in three groups—the Present, the Past, and the Future. *Present indefinite*, I drive; *Present progressive*, I am driving; *Present perfect*, I have driven; *Present continuous*, I have been driving. *Past indefinite*, I drive; *Past progressive*, I was driving; *Past perfect*, I had driven; *Past continuous*, I had been driving. *Future indefinite*, I shall drive; *Future progressive*, I shall be driving; *Future perfect*, I shall have driven; *Future continuous*, I shall have been driving. In what he (perhaps for the sake of convenience) continues to call the Passive Voice, he uses the same grouping and nomenclature; as, *Present indefinite* I am driven, Present progressive *I am being driven, &c.*; *Past indefinite*, I was driven; *Past progressive*, I was being driven, &c. Here, however, in our judgment, his verb system breaks down, and in its ruin illustrates with novelty and force the entirely illogical combination so much discussed of late, is being. Prof. Bain neglects to explain, or in any way, direct or indirect, to show, in what way, I am being driven, differs in meaning from I am driven; the latter being, according to his grouping, as it is in fact, equally present in its signification with the former. In the active voice there is a clear and important difference between the present indefinite tense and the present continuous. A may may say: "I drive these horses," although the horses are at that moment standing still. The signification of the phrase, or in other words the time of the driving, is indefinite. But if he says: "I am driving these horses," the meaning is that at the time of speaking he is engaged in the act. The difference is illustrated in the mistake frequently made by foreigners. A French woman, advertising for a place as governess or ladies' maid, will represent herself as "a French woman speaking English." She means a French woman who speaks English, not one who is speaking English at the time when she is writing. To return to Prof. Bain's classification: If I am driving, is a present progressive active, surely, I am driven, is a present progressive passive. Again Prof. Bain omits the present continuous from his passive voice, giving only three present tenses, the indefinite, the progressive, and the perfect. But if, in the passive voice, I am being driven is a present progressive, and in the active, I have been driving is a present continuous, surely in the passive we must have, I have been being driven, as a present continuous. It is easy to see why a man in writing a logical grammar should shrink from writing "I have been being;" and here it is that this formula and this arrangement is inconsistent. Exception might also be taken to the classification of the form, I have been driving, as of present signification. And this, strange to say with regard to the work of a professor of logic, is an example of the weak point of Prof. Bain's book, to which we have alluded; he fails sometimes in clearness of discrimination; consequently his definitions are sometimes inexact and his conclusions illogical.

Syntax is taught in both these grammars, not by a series of arbitrary rules, but by an analytical and synthetical study of the structure of the sentence. It is made clear to the learner that this, the proper structure of the sentence, depends, not at all upon the forms of words, but upon the relations of thought. And here we must award the work of Prof. Swinton the meed of great superiority and a high degree of positive merit. His system is so perfect in this respect, and so well elaborated, that his grammar is a thorough elementary text-book in English composition. It is in fact no less a text-book in rhetoric than in grammar, and teaches, or enables the tutor to teach, all of composition and rhetoric that is teachable. Yet more, it is a means of training in logic, the art of right reasoning. A pupil cannot go through it and master it, and come out a muddled thinker, incapable of putting his thoughts together in clear and logical sequence. True, it will not give him ideas, it will not give him style; for they will not come even by fasting and prayer. But it will give him a very thorough mental training, habits of exact thinking, and a knowledge of the niceties of language. Four of Prof. Swinton's directions for composition are worthy of serious consideration by others than those for whom they are especially written, and show that he has a thorough comprehension of the art of writing.

"Do not attempt to write upon a subject that you know nothing about."

"Do not use several words to convey what may be expressed by one word."

"Whenever you find much difficulty in completing a long sentence, you may be certain that you do not clearly understand what you want to express."

"You will find great difficulty in writing about any particular subject, unless you be certain that you do not clearly understand it."

All of Prof. Swinton's book is valuable; but its chief merit is in its thoroughness in the department of syntax. Of Prof. Bain's book, only about one-sixth is devoted to this department, which fills nearly two-thirds of Prof. Swinton's. This is a due proportion, for syntax is the only difficulty of English grammar. The etymological part of it is acquired unconsciously by all young persons who are in the habit of constant intercourse with educated people; and so simple is it, owing to the lack of inflections in our language, that any intelligent lad of twelve years who has not already so acquired it ought to master it easily in six months. And, even as to syntax, the structure of our sentence is purely logical, and a mastery of it comes chiefly by a mastery of the art of thinking. All the rest is a matter of taste and of practice. As to the elemental structure of the language, both these grammars are valuable, and we welcome them as steps at last taken in the right direction.

LECTURES ON THE REUNION OF THE CHURCHES.

LECTURES ON THE REUNION OF THE CHURCHES. By JOHN J. I. VON DÖLLINGER, D. D., D. C. L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, Prelate of the Chapel Royal, &c. Translated with preface by HENRY WHITCOMBE OXENHAM, M. A., Late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo, pp. 400. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & CO. 1872.

As the chief leader of the Catholic revolt against the dogma of Papal infallibility, Dr. Döllinger is sure to command a large audience when he discusses any question of ecclesiastical polity; and he is moreover universally recognized as a theologian of profound learning, and a churchman whose honesty cannot be questioned. When, therefore, he writes upon a topic which, like that of the reunion of christendom, concerns the Greek, the Romanist, and the Protestant alike, he will have no lack of attentive and respectful readers.

In common with all Christians, Dr. Döllinger deplores the divisions which separate the professed followers of Christ, and evidently longs for the time when a true Catholic Church shall absorb the Latin and the Greek communions, together with the numerous sects of Protestantism. In the earlier chapters of this work he describes the distinguishing features of each ecclesiastical organization, and sets forth the evils to which these divisions have given rise. It is noteworthy that while he regards the Roman Catholic Church as the true descendant of the primitive Church, he does not hesitate to admit that to her arrogance and false doctrines have been due, in nearly every instance, the schisms which have divided her. The permanent separation of the Eastern Church is, in his opinion, due to the arrogant assumptions of the Papacy, rather than to the incomprehensible dispute concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost. In the great German Reformation, he claims, that the most powerful ally of Luther was the Roman Church, with its manifold corruptions and its unrelenting severity toward the Reformers, and the separation of the Anglican Church from the Roman communion he charges wholly upon the "judicial blindness" of the Pope. Having traced the origin of each important schism, he next describes the obstacles to reunion. There can be no hope of the union of the Greek, Latin, and Anglican Churches until the Papacy abandons its claim to universal authority, and rejects the dogmas of Papal infallibility and the immaculate conception. These same obstacles stand in the way of a union between the Roman Catholics and the non-Episcopal Protestant bodies, in addition to which the latter, having lost its apostolic succession, are, in Dr. Döllinger's estimation, without a priesthood capable of administering the sacraments. Even if theologians could be induced to lay aside their differences upon doctrines such as purgatory and the efficacy of the mass, and to attach no importance to such matters of polity, discipline, and ritual, as the celibacy of the clergy, auricular confession, and monasticism, the difficulty of inducing Romanists to reject dogmas that the Church has solemnly proclaimed, and of inducing Protestants to admit that they are without a valid ministry, would seem to most men insuperable barriers to Church reunion.

Dr. Döllinger, however, does not despair. The first step toward reunion he insists must be a general confession on the part of all the churches that they have each failed in their duty, both to God and to one another. When the spirit dictating such a confession should prevailed, he holds that the way to reunion would be open. The Catholic Church would reject the three dogmas of Papal Supremacy, Papal Infallibility, and the Immaculate Conception. The Protestants would then be ready to admit that the celibacy of at least the Bishops is in accordance with St. Paul's advice; that an intermediate state after death is not an impossibility; that to a certain extent monasticism may have its advantages, and that a modified form of auricular confession is eminently adapted to bring the pastor into intimate spiritual relations with his flock. He is greatly encouraged by symptoms of the adoption of these views which he perceives among the Protestant clergy, but the reader cannot fail to notice that these symptoms are found almost exclusively among the ritualists of the Anglican Church.

No one can read Dr. Döllinger's lectures without admiring the Christian spirit of the man, his thoroughly Protestant advocacy of universal toleration, and his unsparing denunciation of the abuses and corruptions of the Catholic Church. Nevertheless, the view which he presents of the obstacles to reunion is so forcible, that the hopes which he subsequently expresses that such a reunion will ever take place, cannot be shared by any intelligent man. After all, his plan of reunion consists simply in the abandonment by Rome of her three latest dogmas, and the acceptance, by all the other Churches, of nearly all her other peculiarities of doctrine and discipline, with the reservation that certain of them shall be regarded as permissive, rather than absolutely obligatory, upon believers. Outside of the Anglican ritualists, Dr. Döllinger will find but few adherents to this plan. Had men of like spirit with himself wielded the power of Rome in the days of the Reformation, it is extremely probable that Protestantism would have resulted in the purification and not the division of the elder Church. As it was, that division was inevitable, and the possibility of reunion is as far off today as it was when Luther lived and the Popes strove unceasingly to crush him and his followers.

Periodicals Received.

—*The American Naturalist*, for November. Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

—*The Practitioner*, for November. Macmillan & Co., London and New-York.

—*The Science of Health*, for November. Samuel R. Wells, New-York.

—*The Catholic World*, for December, opens with an article on "The Spirit of Protestantism," in which the writer bewails the universal intention of all Protestants to persecute the Roman Church. "The fell spirit of Protestantism," we are told, "was bloody and cruel in its inception and growth,"—by which reference is doubtless meant to the merciless way in which Luther and his followers burnt and beheaded Popes and Cardinals. This spirit is now rather more cruel and bloody than ever, especially in Italy, Germany, and the United States, and the conductors of the *Catholic World* evidently live in terror of the stake. A fair translation of the fifth canto of the *Purgatorio*, and a creditable article on "Sanskrit and the Vedas," are the most noteworthy of the other contributions to this number.

—*A Guide to Florida*. Containing an historical sketch, geographical, agricultural, and climatic statistics, routes of travel by land and sea, and general information valuable to the invalid, tourist, or emigrant. Cushing, Bardens & Co., Printers. This work will be found interesting and instructive by persons contemplating a visit to the State.

An Indian's Encounter with a Bear.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 4.

The sheep-raisers in the lower country are waging an incessant war against their ancient enemy, the grizzly, and endeavoring to make him see the propriety of keeping to his mountain fastnesses and not interfering with their flocks in the valley. Some days ago, a rancher, whose property lies about eighty miles south of Monterey, found tracks of a big bear in a canyon near his house, and as for several weeks past he had missed a number of his sheep, he determined to pursue the robber. He set out, therefore, with a couple of Indians, one of whom, name José Marko, has the reputation of being the strongest man in that portion of the country. They soon struck Bruin's tracks, and followed them up the side hill, partly covered with chaparral. The Indians were riding a short distance ahead of the rancherc, when one of them cried out that he saw the bear. José Marko dashed into the chaparral, and for a few minutes his companions lost sight of him. They then turned up the hill, and, to their horror, saw Marko apparently in the very clutches of a huge grizzly. The rancherc leveled his rifle, but was afraid to fire lest his bullet should strike the man. As they came nearer the struggle, they saw that José had drawn his knife with his right hand, while he had pushed his left as far into the bear's mouth, that, although the wrist was being terribly lacerated, still the animal could not use the full force of his powerful jaws. At last a straight thrust reached Bruin's heart, and he reared and brute rolled over on the ground. The Indian was badly lacerated, and fainted the minute his enemy succumbed. The bear was one of the largest of the kind ever killed in that section of the country. Marko was carried home, and a Mexican woman bound up his wounds with a poultice, which seem to heal them rapidly. It is doubtful whether he will ever be able to use his left hand again.

Chinese Testimony in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 6.

In the case of the People vs. McGuire, appealed from the County Court in San Francisco, the Supreme Court has just decided that the testimony of a Chinese or Mongolian witness is not admissible, under existing law, against a white person. The testimony of a Chinese witness had been admitted by the County Court, in disregard of an opinion of the Supreme Court that ever statute prohibiting such testimony was not repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. In view of the fact that the Codes, which go into effect in January next, repeal all laws disqualifying Chinese testimony, the Supreme Court decline to reconsider their opinion; but insist that if an incorrect decision was reached in the case, it would not justify an inferior Court in setting it aside or disregarding it. "Until reversed or modified by this Court, its decisions must be accepted by all inferior tribunals." As the Supreme Court is now constituted, it would doubtless rule the admissibility of Chinese testimony did the Codes not render such ruling unnecessary.

Black Supremacy Manifest in Florida.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 10.

Martha Raffle, a negro woman, residing near Jacksonville, according to Napoleon's gauge, is the greatest of women. She has been married three times. Previous to her third marriage, no accurate record has been kept of the extent to which she helped to populate the earth. Ten years ago she started on her third matrimonial career, and since that time she has been blessed with fourteen children, having ushered into the world five pairs of twins, and once, in less than a year, she became the happy mother of four children—two pairs of twins. At this rate, we fear for the ultimate ascendency of the white population of Florida.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Organization Considered to be in a Good Condition.

What the Commissioners Say—The Wants of the City Provided for—A Slight Increase of Force Being Made—Suggestions for a New and More Economical System.

The question whether our Fire Department is capable of coping successfully with an extensive fire, and restrain the flames before they could assume unfavorable limits, is one that ought to be set at rest. The fact that a large fire like that which devastated the business part of Boston may at any time occur in New-York, has been clearly demonstrated by the articles already published in the TIMES. We have had the business sections of the City thoroughly inspected by our reporters, and their descriptions of the places visited is by no means reassuring. These facts have naturally led to an investigation into the present condition and resources of the Fire Department.

From several inquiries addressed to the proper authorities, it has been ascertained that the Department is considered to be in so good a condition as to give much satisfaction to those who have charge of it. It is claimed by the Board that on the principles on which it is now organized, it is nearly as efficient as can be made. It is admitted to be an expensive Department, one of the most expensive in the City; but, on the other hand, its officers assert that in discipline, efficiency, and trustworthiness, it is superior to any in the country. If the sums expended on it be large, they affirm that the return is as full as the circumstances will allow—an assertion that none will dispute. The most serious question is the water supply. Given that this is sufficient to meet all demands, the Department is nearly large enough to cope with any fire which the City is likely to be afflicted with. At least such is the belief of the Commissioners.

Where there is most need of an increase of force is in the upper part of the City, and we are informed that the necessary steps to that end have been taken in order to provide sufficient protection to property. In the district between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, an increase of two men to each company will be made after the 1st of January. An additional company will also be organized in that district at the same time. In Yorkville there are at present two old companies. Application has been made to acquire sites in that section for two new engine-houses, and if the application be successful, as it ought to be, two new companies will at once be organized to occupy them; two extra men will be added to each of the old companies, and all of these companies will be made up of full paid men. At present they have only two or three men in each who are on full pay. The others receive $600 per year, and are allowed to attend to their ordinary avocations, only attending the call of the fire-bell, occasionally relieving the regular men at patrol duty, and attending the engine-house once a week for instruction. No additional companies are needed for the lower part of the City. This is surprising information, though the Commissioners ought to know.

Additional horse and engines are required for the Department, but not to any great extent, or larger than the ordinary growth of the City calls for. For the past four or five years the Department has scarcely kept pace with the increase of the City, but this want will probably be supplied in the course of the ensuing year. In fact, there should be no delay at all. As regards the employes of the Department, Gen. Shaler states that the present rate of pay for the firemen and the officers of companies is not sufficient to bring into the ranks as high a class of men as he should like. Firemen are now paid about $1,000 per year, and officers of companies about $1,200. This, he says, is not sufficient. The officers are taken from the ranks, and the $1,000 per year for the privates is not enough to bring into the Department such a class of men as they would like to make promotions from. If a slight increase of pay were made to the privates, and the officers were paid from $2,000 to $2,500 per year, competent and able men would be induced to join in the hope of getting these positions, and the Department would have a higher morale, and, as a consequence, increased efficiency. This fact should receive careful attention.

As to the water supply, it is the opinion of the Commissioners that all that portion of it intended for the use of the Fire Department should be under its exclusive control in

THE TURF.

Our Review of the Racing Season of 1872.

Meeting of the Kentucky Association—The Nashville Blood-Horse Association—Jerome Park—Monmouth Park, and the Defeat of Bassett by Longfellow.

SECOND PAPER.

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION.

We now come to affairs in the famous Blue Grass Region, the "thoroughbreds" paradise. There is no spasmodic effort to create enthusiasm in Kentucky as regards the turf, for almost every man, woman, and child within the borders of this famous State is apparently inspired with an innate love for racing, and cherishes the memories of the great men, from Henry Clay down, who were stanch supporters of the noble sport. The meetings at Lexington, therefore, are assured successes, and those of 1872 were no exception to the rule. The Spring meeting began May 13, with the Brand Stakes for four-year-olds, two mile heats. Hollywood, Sancobox, and Express started; the race was won by Hollywood in two straight heats in 3:41¼, 3:36¾, thus again showing the superiority of the Glencoe blood in conjunction with that of Lexington. A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, a mile and a half, came next, and the four starters were Planetarium, Bazaine, Jury, and Malita. They finished in the order named in 2:44. Planetarium won the race very easily. The track was in splendid order for the second day's sport, which began with the Phœnix Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats—and Planetarium added to her reputation by again defeating her two opponents with ease in 1:48, 1:46¼. Florence I was second in each heat. The Knight of Andersen was distanced in the first heat. Planetarium was now landed as another Fanny Ludlow, and a "world-beater," but she subsequently failed to come up to the expectations of her admirers. The next event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and the following seven started, viz.: Frogtown, Spendthrift, Mollie Cad, Elsie, May Viley, Minnie Lee, and Oceanica. Frogtown, the son of Bonnie Scotland and Ada Cheatham, won the race, and distinguished himself by running the distance in 2:09¾, thus beating by half a second the fastest time on record. Frogtown is at the present time the property of Gen. Custar, of the United States Army. The third day's events were full of interest, for Uncle John Harper's pets Longfellow and Lyttleton were to appear for the first time. Already had the question of superiority between Longfellow and Bassett taken a firm hold of the public mind, and the debut for the season of the grandson of Lexington was looked upon with interest. The first race was two mile heats, and Lyttleton had the lightning colt Hilderie for his competitor, whom he defeated with ease in 3:37, 3:40¼. Longfellow then disposed of Metella and Aureola in a mile and a half dash, in a canter, in 2:41¼. On the fourth day the Clay Stakes, for three-year-olds, mile heats, was contested by Bazaine, Logan, Bruce, Jury, Bombshell, Hartland, and Extract, and here again the Lexington and Glencoe blood came out victorious, Bazaine winning a fast race in two straight heats in 1:45¾, 1:47. In the second race, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, Frogtown, a ch. f., by War Dance, Fataria, Spendthrift, and a bay mare by Lexington, out of a Hooton mare, started, and Frogtown won in the astonishing time of 3:07; for the second time in one meeting crediting himself with the fastest time reached. The previous record for a mile and three-quarters was 3:07¾, by Corncan, at Saratoga, in 1869. There was a heavy rain on the fifth day, and the track was deep in mud, notwithstanding which the sport was good. The first race, mile heats for all ages, was captured by Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland, in consecutive heats, Mollie Cad second, a Tipperary colt distanced in the second heat, and Sunflower and John Doe in the first. The time was 1:54¾, 1:57¼. Next came a selling race of a mile and a quarter, the starters being Florence I, Spendthrift, a b. g. by Norton, Mephisto, May Viley, Piggy, Moselle, King Bernadotte, and Minnie Lee. Florence I was the winner, in 2:09¾. The 18th of May was the sixth and last day of the meeting. The first event was the Consolation Purse for beaten horses. Aureola won this, beating a four-year-old by Norton, and distancing Piggy, Minnie Lee, and Mandine. Time, 1:55¾, 1:54¼. The Harper Stakes for three-year-olds was next decided. It was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and nine started; viz.: Pistma, John Doe, Bombshell, Florence I, a ch. f. by War Dance, Hartland, Miss, Humming Bird, and Knight of Anderson. Pistma won by six lengths, in 1:18. The Wesley Stake for all ages, a dash of three miles, closed the meeting, and this Longfellow won in 5:30¾, Metella being second, Talaria third. Susan Ann and Hollywood also started.

RECAPITULATION.

Winner.	Owner.	Race Won.	Amount.
Lyttleton	Jno. Harper	1	$1,100
Planetarium	Jno. Cofrode	1	300
Aricapa	Jas. Franklin	1	300
Blanche	J. A. Mabry	1	1,400
Frogtown	J. A. Mabry	1	1,100
Double Out	Turner & Johnson	1	300
High Constable	J. G. Ballentine	1	700
Nathan Oakes	J. Malvin	1	700
Sportsmaster	J. Crowley	1	300
Kate	J. Mace	1	300
Total		13	$6,600

JEROME PARK MEETING.

We are now brought to our own doors. From the racing region of the West the racing legion sweeps toward the rising sun to take part in the tournament under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, the leading association of the country. The events to be decided were of great magnitude, and the immense gay throng that filled thousands to the now famous gates of Jerome Park clamored for admission. It was the beginning of the season in the Eastern States, which culminated with a series of contests which have no parallel in American turf history. The first day of June opened the ball, and the first race was the Fordham Handicap, for all ages, a mile and a quarter. Twelve started for this, with Wansage as the favorite, with Eastern Star and Buckden as second and third choice, but neither of them got a place, Ortolan proving the winner, with Frank Ross second and Quietard third; time, 2:14. The next event was the great Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; a mile and five-eighths, in which Joe Daniels, Meteor, Shylock, Hubbard, Bishop, Gen. Custer, Bonnie, Emanuel, Genoese, and the imp. colt Blankiron started. Our readers remembered the race made for Joe Daniels, but Cape Race had shown the Western and Southern division so much speed that they supported him freely; but Cape Race proved to be far from a "first-rater," and no weight-carrier, for he was distanced after the second heat; he was not "fit" for the contest. Subsequent events, however, proved the worthlessness of this excuse, and the truth forced itself upon the minds of all that he was fast with light weight, but no stayer. Joe Daniels, on the contrary, sustained the promise of his two-year-old career, by winning the race without trouble in 2:38¾; Meteor, the gallant son of Asteroid and Maria Innis, second, and Shylock third. The third event was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, which the speedy colt Alarm, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maid, won in 1:15. Midday, also by Eclipse, out of imp. Maid, second, and Proctown, third. Tuxman, St. Patrick, Platina, Frank Swift, Keep Dark, and Belle Aiken also ran. A steeple-chase concluded the day's sport, and Tammany won, beating Astronomer, Jim Tisdale, Vesuvius, and Dick Jackson. Rain made the course heavy for the second day's racing. The first event was the ladies' Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and five furlongs—the same distance as the Belmont Stakes. For this the starters were Victoria, by Censor; Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland; Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland; Nena, by Lightning; Mimi, by Mollinger; Katy Pease, by Planet, and Vestibule, by Asteroid. In this race Mr. Chamberlain made his débutant the owner of a stable, but did not succeed in gaining a place. Victoria carried Mr. Belmont's colors to victory; Elsie second, and Experience Oaks third. Time—2:41. The next event was the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, which was won by Aureola, beating Mollie Cad, Sportsmaster, Kate, and Rose. The last event was the two-mile heats, in which Bassett and Metella ran. Bassett distanced the mare in the first heat in 3:29¾. Saturday, June 15, was the sixth and closing day of the meeting, and the first race was a free handicap sweepstakes for a mile and five furlongs. This brought out Midday, Marion Lomax, Frank Hampton, Winesap, and Alarm, and Midday established her reputation as a fast and reliable mare, by winning in 2:59¾, the others coming home in the order named. The actual time of this race was 3:00, the timers having stopped the watch at the fall of the first flag instead of the limit flag. The next affair was also a free handicap of a mile and an eighth, and Lochiel won this. Quintard was second, Lord Byron third. Three others started. Time, 2:00. The third race was still another free handicap of two miles, and an eighth, and five started—Tuxman, Frank Hampton, Frogtown, Ortolan, and Tom Boston. They finished in the above order. Time—3:21¼. Now came the race for the Westchester Cup, for which there were twelve entries, but in reputation of Harry Bassett scared off all but Lyttleton, and the two came to the post in good order. The game little son of Leamington fought gravely, but Bassett was too much for him, and won in 4:18¾. In a report of this race, I wrote favorably to Bassett, and, if Mr. Harper got a fine through Lyttleton, of the capacity of Longfellow, to beat Bassett, we should think it was not at all flattering." We shall, however, see about this by and by. The fourth race was over the hurdles, at welter weights, a mile and three-quarters, which Lochiel won in 3:33¾, Blind Tom second, Venturia third. Dick Jackson, The Dude, and Nickajack also started. A charming day greeted the turfites for the fourth day's sport, which was opened with a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds, and Buckden defeated Brennus, Business, Mimi, and Gil of the Period in two minutes. Following "hard upon" this came a dash of two miles and a quarter, which Midday won; her stable companion, Winesap, being second, with Edwin, the pair making a dead heat for second place. John O'Donnell's Asteroid colt also ran. The finish of this race was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed. Midday only won by a head from the second two, and time was 4:18¾. The third race was a dash of a mile and an eighth, members of the Club to ride. This Lochiel, ridden by Capt. Cosser, won, beating Lord Byron, Climax; Glamour, and Flora McIvor. The last and most important event of the day was the mile heats, in which Tuxman, Lyttleton, Ortolan, and Metella were engaged, and the magnificent struggle which ensued between Tuxman and Lyttleton will not be easily forgotten by those who witnessed the race. In the first heat Tuxman won by a length, in 1:46¾, but Lyttleton took the second heat from Tuxman by a short head, in 1:46¾. In these two warm things sent to the stable, under the rule, and Lyttleton and Tuxman were left to finish by themselves. An accident to Lyttleton's stirrup-strap caused the little horse to falter, and Tuxman won the deciding heat by about half a length, in 1:47¾. The fifth day of the meeting, June 17, was given up to a dash of a mile and an eighth, for three-year olds; Brennus, by Planet, and Blucher by imp. Eclipse, were the only competitors, and the former won in 2:00¾. In the next race the two-year olds came together in a dash of five furlongs, which was won by Springbok in 1:08¾; beating Minnie May, Katy Pease, Grand Northern, and Gil. The third race was a mile dash, and for the third time during the meeting Alarm was a winner. He ran the distance in 1:46. Alroy was second, Quintard third. Four others ran. The fourth race was for gentlemen riders, a mile and an eighth, and Capt. Cosser, of the Lexington, Newport, who was ridden by Mr. Bergerot. The last event was the two-mile heats, in which Bassett and Metella ran. Bassett distanced the mare in the first heat in 3:29¾. Saturday, June 14, was the sixth and closing day of the meeting, and the first race was a free handicap sweepstakes for a mile and five furlongs. This brought out Midday, Marion Lomax, Frank Hampton, Winesap, and Alarm, and Midday established her reputation as a fast and reliable mare, by winning in 2:59¾, the others coming home in the order named. 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MAUDE'S MURDER.

Interesting and Important Developments Before the Coroner Yesterday.

The Girl Trying to Reform when Shot—Curious Behavior of the Murderer—Letters Written by the Dead Girl.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of "Maude Merrill," who was killed by her lover, Robert P. Bleakley, in the house of prostitution at Madison-place on Tuesday last. The cents inside the railing were occupied by Mrs. Conover, the proprietress, and the inmates of her house. The murdered girl's sister, Lettie Smith, was present, and was crying bitterly. After the murder of her sister and the arrest of Bleakley, she found herself destitute of protection, and was compelled to enter the House of the Friendless in this City, where she now is. Bleakley was brought from the Mercer-street Station in custody of Capt. Byrnes. He was handcuffed. He did not evince the slightest concern, and was as cool as he usual be. Coroner Young called on the jury to carefully consider the evidence, and gave a brief charge regardless of any criticism which might be passed on them. The murdered girl's sister, Lettie Smith, was then called. She was supported to the witness stand by the Matron of the House. Her testimony was as follows:

Mary Anne Foley, alias "Maude Merrill," was my sister. I called there by myself; I had previously had her. I saw her yesterday for the last time; I left her at half-past 8 o'clock; I came here by myself; I had previously told her I was going to California; she said for me to come home and live with her; I left her at half-past 8 o'clock; she said she could not see me until Tuesday; on Tuesday morning I saw Bleakley; he said he was going to the Navy Yard; I heard him say he was from New-Orleans; I heard him tell her he was from New-Orleans; he called me on the way, and when near the Fulton-ferry he said, "Lettie, I want you to remember for me to New-York; he had a pistol in his pocket; I don't see her. I'll turn the house inside out;" I was alarmed and frightened; I remembered for me to New-York; he had a pistol in his pocket; I left at No. 114 West Twenty-sixth-street; I saw no one; I walked out alone; I met Bleakley at the corner of Twenty-third-street; he said to me, "Lettie, I'm very sorry and that talked very affectionately to me; and always was so; I thought he was a gentleman; I have lived in this country, my uncle brought me here; he was in Cuba; he was a gentleman; he was always talking to me about my future; he was a gentleman; he was a gentleman for me.

Here Bleakley rose from his seat, and, producing a couple of sheets of paper, began writing on the edge of the Coroner's desk. He said: "Coroner, may I ask a question?" Coroner Young: "Yes." "Bleakley stared into the face of the witness, and foreman of the jury, and the Coroner, and said: "Gentlemen," he replied, "I have no counsel, and I desire to make notes of some objections." The jury informed the Coroner that the witness was dismissed. Bleakley in this position. Bleakley was ordered to sit down, and he did so.

Several witnesses corroborated the testimony of the sister. Mary Winter, my sister lived with me; I saw her in Twenty-fourth-street; I saw her in Twenty-fourth-street; I saw her in Twenty-fourth-street

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

Announcements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—IL TROVATORE—Miss Kellogg Signor Abramoff.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle Alexis, M. Datan. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Desai, Mr. Fisher. Matinée at 1½.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—FAIR for the Fund of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 64 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The bill to increase the President's salary from the 4th of March next to $50,000 has received the indorsement of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, who will probably report it at an early day.

The Navy Department is likely to fare better in the Senate than it did in the House. The Senate Committee reported, yesterday, in favor of the original number (ten) of new war steamers, to carry an armament of six or more guns, and to be built in part by contract, either in the Government yards or in private yards. The bill will probably be modified, but the adoption of the proposed increase, in some form, is certain.

Gov. WARMOTH's Legislature having adjourned temporarily with the general hope that something might come of the visit to Washington—for which they appointed a committee—may as well adjourn finally, as Attorney-General WILLIAMS has announced that the proposed visit will be of no avail. Unless the Supreme Court should find some insuperable objection to the action of the District Court in New-Orleans, the peace of Louisiana now seems reasonably assured.

A lively debate sprang up in the House, yesterday, on the bill for the relief of the College of William and Mary, it being proposed to give the college $65,000 for alleged damage by Union troops. The bill was first loaded with an amendment, requiring the College to admit colored students, and then killed, the amendment turning all the Democrats, who otherwise would have favored the bill. It is to be regretted that the measure was not allowed to be decided on its merits. The House also disagreed with one of the Senate amendments to the bill remodeling the Internal Revenue service, and appointed a Conference Committee.

Delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Eastern States are preparing for legislation to suppress obscene publications, under sealed covers, in the United States mails. How they expect to accomplish this very praiseworthy object is not yet known. As the inviolability of the mails is the very first principle of law on the subject, their task is a delicate, not to say a dangerous, one.

Quite unexpectedly, the Boston Relief bill, which is the same as the Chicago Relief bill, yesterday ran upon the snag of Mr. THURMAN's constitutional doubts, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with a prayer from Senator WILSON to report it as soon as possible. The Senate evinced a curious hesitation between the desire to do an apparently benevolent thing, and uncertainty as to why or how they ought to do it.

By the statements of the Italian Consul-General to our reporter, it will be seen that that official does not share the general apprehension as to the fate of the recently-landed Italian immigrants. But he does not meet the fact that a very large number of them are dependent on the Commissioners of Charities. The matter has been taken up by the State Department.

The westward march of civilization is forcibly shown in the facts which come to public notice in consequence of the application of Colorado to be admitted as a State of the Union. The population is said to be over 130,000, the second volume of census statistics which so large, which was only 91,874, is now said to be 121,067,511, and there are 480 miles of railroad completed and in operation within the limits of the Territory. This is an excellent show for a region which a few years ago was a solitude, but notwithstanding these proofs of increasing prosperity, Colorado cannot be properly admitted as a State until further progress is made. The Apportionment act requires a population of 128,000 for a Representative in Congress, and the Territory will probably be required to remain such until it can reach that standard.

An effort has been recently made to transfer the "Permit Bureau" from the Mayor's office to the Department of Public Works. This is another sample of the disposition lately manifested to deprive the incoming Administration of the opportunity of effecting practical reforms. The "Permit Bureau" has been made, under the administrations of Mayors HOFFMAN and HALL, a fruitful source of profit to the members of both Boards of the Common Council. It is responsible for the unsightly and outrageous street obstructions to be found in the vicinity of the public markets and along some of our most crowded thoroughfares. Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have received, in the past, for permit fees, sums far exceeding the amount of their annual salaries. This source of patronage and profit will be undoubtedly cut off under the administration of Mayor HAVEMEYER. Meanwhile, the people will demand a very speedy account from any one who tries to chest them out of this reform by any tricky arrangements for perpetuating the abuse under a new name.

It is now probable that the compromise of the Attorney-General in the Alabama difficulty will be accepted by both parties. Senator Spencer, however, in apparent unwillingness to abide the result of an agreement, had his credentials presented to the Senate yesterday. They were not acted on.

Are We Prepared for a Great Fire?

In one sense, we are exceedingly well prepared for a great fire. This is to say, we have on hand a large supply of inflammable material, skillfully collected in some of the most crowded quarters of the City, and admirably calculated to produce, at a very short notice, the biggest fire we have had since Dec. 16, 1835. There are the oil-men for example. They are gregarious in their habits; the business, like most other leading branches of our commerce, is centralized, and, within a comparatively narrow area, there is stored enough of grease and lard and oils, explosive and non-explosive, to feed a central furnace of flame, which would only need the aid of a high wind to lick up half the City. A fire once fairly started in the Maiden-lane and Water-street region, would defy the puny efforts of a fire-brigade working with Croton at half pressure, and incapable of taking up any line in advance of the spreading crescent of flame, through which such a conflagration would not find loopholes of escape. We are gravely assured that the oil-region of the City has been remarkably fortunate in escaping the visitation of a great fire. So was the business section of Boston, but when the fatal day came people wondered there, as they would wonder here, that they had escaped so long, considering the many avenues they had prepared for the triumphant passage of the destroyer.

Then there are the soap factories and the distilleries. These are, for the most part, to be found closely environed by tenement-houses, and with a populous locality, stretching for a long distance on either side of them. The oil-men can, at least, plead that their warehouses are situated in a section of the City comparatively deserted after nightfall. The people who make fortunes out of boiled grease and distilled spirits might come down to their business in the morning to find, not only that their factories had been burned out, but with them a few hundred poor families, enough of whose members would be suffocated or roasted in bed to make what the reporters would call a "frightful holocaust to the fire demon." This would make a nine days' wonder which would run through its three phases of popular indignation, official investigation, and promiscuous censure of nobody in particular. It might even arouse people to the necessity of some kind of action with a view of isolating the soap boilers, the lard refiners, or the distillers of alcohol, so as to prevent their factories becoming the centre for a wide circle of ruin. It might also be the means of causing the enforcement of some stringent regulations against the careless use of pipes or matches or candles in such places. But is it necessary to pay such a price for a little wisdom when the lesson is already before us in striking enough characters? The proverb about an ounce of prevention has a very serious significance here.

With such magazines of flame dotted all over the centre of the City, there is an inflammable belt of lumber-yards on both sides of it. Here the casual laborer, in his hours of leisure, smokes unchallenged the meditative pipe, and here as the red ashes are blown or shaken away might originate a fire as inscrutable in its origin and only less terrible in its consequences, than that which, for want of a better explanation, was tacked on to the tail of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The fact is, New-York has never been subjected to the stern and salutary ordinances that ought to regulate the growth of a great city. Like the framework of its Government, it has expanded without system, and become metropolitan in importance before it had outgrown the methods of a somewhat populous town. The City has never yet been ruled by men having sufficient grasp of great principles to make it worthy of its existing position or to anticipate its future needs. We trust to see all that changed, and by, and the attention of an administration which should be equally able and upright, which should be as much distinguished for prescience as for firmness, ought to be at once directed first to the means of preventing, and then to the mode of arresting the progress of a great fire.

Sophistries Upon Civil Service Reform.

Our special dispatch from Washington, the other day, contained the following:

"Senator LOGAN, since the first Jenckes Civil Service bill was discussed, six years ago, has been consistently and persistently opposed to the general introduction of the European system of civil service into this country. He has seen no reason to reconsider the views to expressed upon this subject years before the present resolutions were suggested. He believes the principle is inimical to a republican theory of government; that its application in practice can only result in the establishment of a bureaucracy, a civil army; that the adoption of a life tenure in office is an initial step toward the election of a monarchical form of government. He does not oppose reform in civil service, but regards the European civil service system, recommended by Mr. CURTIS' board of commissioners, as a very dangerous monarchical importation, utterly at variance with our theories of a republic. He believes honesty and efficiency in the public service can be secured without disregarding the democratic spirit of our institutions, or the traditions of our people. He would manage the business of the Government as business men conduct a commercial house, and not in accordance with a system of monarchical technicalities."

We expect to hear a great deal of this kind of "talk" from honorable members during the present Winter. Each Senator and Representative has a select constituency in his district who have been laboring assiduously for his re-election or for his future interests. These worthy persons all expect offices, and their ambition ranges all the way from Custom-house clerkships, petty post-offices, and harbor-masters' places to the positions of foreign consuls and ministers. This hungry band of place-hunters are pursuing Senator LOGAN, and every other honorable member, with incessant applications. If the Senator is unable to gratify them, they will turn upon him in the interior politics of the State, and when he is up again for an office, he will find a compact band of disappointed office-seekers opposing him at every turn, and in all probability he will be defeated through the plots of his friends, whose greed he could not satisfy. We appreciate the difficulty of the honorable members. When Senator LOGAN talks about our present system being the true "republican" one, and appointing men for their capacities being the "monarchical," he does it, of course, with his tongue in his cheek, and a knowing wink to his fellow-Senators.

If he can but touch that ignorant prejudice, he has no fear but he will overthrow any and every reform. Should he be able to convince the honest masses that "the postal card," or "the under-ground railroad," or "the Post-office Savings Bank," or any other device of European intelligence was "monarchical," he believes he has given it its death blow. But Senator LOGAN represents one of the most intelligent States of the Union—a State that had the temerity to initiate in this country another experiment derived from the "effete monarchies" of the Old World, the minority suffrage, and, so far as appears, with remarkable democratic success. No doubt there were plenty of politicians throughout Illinois who denounced this strange experiment as "a return to the principles of absolutism," or a yielding to "the corrupt ideas of monarchy." But this election has shown in all points that this sort of vulgar sophistry is no longer as successful as it was once. People like the farmers of Illinois read a great deal now. They are familiar with many of the advanced thoughts in political philosophy. They are, many of them, vastly more intelligent than their representatives. They understand all this cant of republicanism. They see that many very sensible ideas come out from "the effete monarchies" of Europe. If they can buy a better and cheaper steam-plow invented by a monarchist, they are just as ready to take it as if it came from a republican.

Many of them think a system of "compulsory education" none the worse because it originated under a monarchy; and when they find the Prussian Kingdom sustaining a civil service about one-half cheaper and tenfold more efficient than ours, they are ready to look into it, even if it come from a "bloated monarchy." How it is "democratic" to make a whole country suffer from stupid blundering with letters, when a right system would give us efficient officials, is certainly a problem. According to Mr. LOGAN, to put John Smith in charge of millions of property at the Custom-house, because he voted the Democratic or Republican ticket, would be "republican," while to put a man there who had been carefully examined as to character and ability would be "despotic." Now, for the benefit of the ignorant who read Senator LOGAN'S views, we beg leave to say that nothing is more "democratic" than a free competitive examination. It opens all offices—not to trading politicians, but to all decent and intelligent men. It is thoroughly republican. Then, as to the dread of a "bureaucracy," this is all moonshine. Talent and marked ability will always be leaving the public service for private service, where it is so much better paid. Moreover, "civil service reform" recognizes that office-holders may always be turned out for "cause." It only objects to removing a competent and skilled man from merely political prejudice. The Senator has the audacity to say that the opponents of civil service reform want the public service conducted as "business men conduct a commercial house." This is precisely what they do not want. How long, we should like to know, could Mr. STEWART conduct his business if he appointed and removed his clerks and agents for their political opinions? He could not stand a year against competition. No private business could be conducted on the rules which now govern our public service. Civil service reformers ask for nothing else than the management of the Government service, on exactly the principles which guide all individual business men.

Plantamour's Rival.

It is not quite a year since M. PLANTAMOUR, the Swiss astronomer, made himself an uncomfortable household word, by assuring his fellow-beings that they were to be smashed, without distinction of sex or rank, at [illegible] the 8th of August last. Though his prediction proved false, and the destructive comet which he had so positively promised to produce broke its engagement, he nevertheless achieved a notoriety which, as events have proved, fired the swelling bosom of at least one distinguished French scientific man with envy and ultimate emulation. This as yet anonymous Frenchman, of whom we only know that he is an eminent chemist, has nobly determined to maintain the mendacity of his beloved France against the audacious rivalry of imaginative Switzerland. He has therefore predicted the sure approach of a catastrophe which cannot fail to fill the Parisian, as well as the exquisitely Parisian, mind, with horror. Men might, perhaps, reconcile themselves to a cataclysm which should involve all mankind in a common destruction, for in such a case the pangs of cometary collision would be mitigated by the certainty that one's rivals and enemies were sharers of the same comprehensive and impartial confusion. To live, however, in dread of instant annihilation in the presence of a sneering rival, or of beholding the sudden explosion and minute comminution of the object of one's dearest affections, is a fate which the strongest mind would decline to contemplate unmoved.

The ambitious chemist, to whom allusion has just been made, has discovered that many of the silks now in fashion owe their lustrous color to the purest of picrate of lead. This material is of a highly explosive nature, and a slight degree of friction will cause an extremely small portion of it to explode with a violence surpassing the best efforts of nitro-glycerine. Some day, so says this chemical prophet, the presence of a rather larger quantity than usual of picrate of lead in the folds of a silk dress will be announced by a terrific explosion, and the simultaneous dispersion of the wearer into fragments too attenuated for even microscopic examination, and utterly unavailable for purposes of funeral pomp. This is certainly a terrible prospect, and one calculated to cast a gloom over society. Young men will hesitate to ask the beauty of the ball-room to dance, lest the sweeping of her flowing robes against the contiguous legs of her partner should result in an explosion that would shake the building to its foundation, and be followed by the slow curling, in the form of wreathing smoke, of the fairest of her sex toward the ceiling and its ventilators. The boldest man will fear to occupy a railway carriage with his silk-clad wife, lest the jolting of the train should suddenly explode her, and make him liable to arrest on the double charge of murder and unlawful smoking—for there is no railway official who would not resent as an insult the explanation that the cloud which he assumed to be of a nicotian origin was really a respectable lady in a semi-gaseous condition. Attendance at churches, where the clergyman is arrayed in robes of silk, will become a trial too severe for all persons of delicate and humane feelings, for the slightest freedom of gesture, or the mildest pounding of pulpit cushions on the part of the preacher, may be followed by a crash of chemical thunder, and the slow vanishing of a perfectly combusted clergyman through the chinks and crannies of the windows. Persons with a fondness for amusing themselves with murder will present to their female victims dresses prepared with unusually large quantities of picrate of lead, and infinitely more dangerous than the shirt of Nessus. Each Christmas will thus be followed with an enormous mortality among unpopular poor relations of the feminine sex or the clerical profession.

Whether we regard this terrible picture of the possibilities of picrate of lead as the prophecy of a man of science, or the bold fiction of an envious Frenchman, it is safe to say that the rival of PLANTAMOUR has fully maintained the honor of his country, and has proved that a Frenchman, when put upon his mettle, can surpass, in the brilliancy of his powers of prophecy, the most painstaking and mendacious prophet whom any other nationality has yet produced.

The Domestic Question.

The ladies of Montreal are making an effort to take up arms against the sea of their domestic troubles to ascertain if, by opposing, they may end them. The prospect is, we regret to say, not brilliant. Our readers will be surprised to learn that the same complex difficulties exist in Canadian homes—which have generally been regarded as relatively fixed and complete in their arrangements—as in our own. The servants are discontented, seek frequent changes, ask high wages, try to define and limit their duties, and are given to shirking those they undertake. Various remedies are proposed. Chinese servants are discussed; importation from England and Ireland is vaguely proposed; the necessity of better education of girls in household matters is insisted on; and the old familiar homilies in regard to the necessity of attracting servants by kind treatment, and retaining them by winning their affections, are resulted in the same aimless manner prevailing among our own domestic essayists and preachers.

One or two facts of prime importance seem to escape the attention of those who are discussing this matter in Canada, and here as well. One is that the complaint about domestics is, to a remarkable extent, chronic. Our mothers pined in their time over degeneracy from our grandmothers' condition, and our grandmothers were equally sure that in our great-grandmothers' day things were much better. The period when housewives did not mourn over the relative inefficiency of their servants is like the horizon—it vanishes in proportion as we endeavor to approach it. Doubtless we complain of different troubles now from those which tried the patience and strength of our ancestors. But they complained, and nearly as loudly as we.

If we turn from the general fact of complaint to the specific causes peculiar to our time, we encounter this fact of prime importance. Our servants' faults spring almost invariably from an increased craving—partly unreasonable, partly legitimate, but wholly [illegible] bidding or their inferiors, even when they bidding or in a general way what they have agreed to do. They wish to control their own time, to go and come at their own pleasure, to do their work when they will, or not to do it if it interferes with their own desires. The fact is that domestic service appears to be radically opposed to what, for want of a better term, we must call the spirit of the times. All persons who render service for stated pay are prone nowadays to insist on the definition, and even the minute definition, of their duties. Not only "so much for so much" is the demand, but "just this and nothing else for the sum paid." That being accomplished, the workman is his own master. He does not let himself out, but his ability and willingness to do certain exactly specified things, and when these are done, what he may do for and with himself is his own business. No one can stay him, or say him nay. Whether the attainment of this position by the workman is good or bad for him, whether his unoccupied time is used well or ill, it is idle to discuss; the position itself is a fact.

It is inevitable that servant women should be affected by this feeling. They are influenced by the men with whom it has become thoroughly established, more than by any other class. They necessarily share their desires, hopes, antipathies, prejudices, and mistakes. The contrary influence of the mistresses, even when it is seriously and kindly exercised, is of little effect, and will be constantly of less effect. But every one will see that domestic service, as now conducted, is entirely inconsistent with personal independence. Its duties can only be generally defined. Mistresses ask for servants who will "do what they are told," and if they are to live in any comfort, under present arrangements, they must have them. The contract is not, and, at present, cannot be for specific services, but must be for general services within certain limits of time. The attempt to reconcile the desires of the servants with the necessities of the mistresses must almost always fail, and, even if partly successful, produces friction and uncertainty.

What is the remedy? Frankly, we do not believe there is any remedy to be applied at once and uniformly to all cases. Either time must solve the problem gradually, or, as is most likely, it will never be wholly solved. Chinese servants are no permanent relief, for they will soon feel the influence of the feeling which is predominant in the class whose ranks they enter. Negro servants, from the South, were at one time regarded as the panacea for all our ills. Those who have tried them have, we venture to say, experienced very slight and constantly lessening alleviation. One thing only is plain: we must reduce the need of servants to the lowest possible point. Every contribution to that end is a public benefaction. There is no reason why laundry work, and even most baking and cooking, should not be done as well and as cheaply out of the house as in, or why the care of the house itself should not be rendered much less burdensome than now. Any one who will conceive and carry out a plan, however modest, in this direction, will help in the best possible manner to solve the "domestic question."

One of Our Excesses.

The alarming extent to which the small-pox has been increasing in Boston, during the past few weeks, suggests the possibility of another epidemic of the same loathsome disease in this City. The recollection of the sufferings endured last year by the poorer class of citizens, from the notoriously inefficient arrangements and disgraceful bungling at the Blackwell's Island Small-pox Hospital, cannot easily be effaced. It is true that the frequent exposures made by the TIMES, of the heartlessness of drunken attendants, had the effect of forcing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to look more closely into the management of the institution; but the results were not as satisfactory as they would have been if those officials had taken our advice in a proper spirit, and had gone to work with the honest intention of effecting improvements, instead of wasting the time of their medical subordinates in unsuccessful attempts to convince the public that we had been "attacking" them without the slightest cause. One of the most shameful abuses in connection with the management at that period, was the carelessness displayed in permitting the so-called cured patients to return to their homes attired in the same clothing they had worn on entering the hospital. By this means, the infection was scattered broadcast through the City. The old vermin-breeding cushions of the street-cars propagated it. The washer-women carried it from house to house, and the servants brought it to the children of their employers. Meanwhile, an army of vaccinators was maintained at the expense of the tax-payers, and at one time it seemed as if we should never see the end of small-pox on Manhattan Island. In the face of such a record, it is no wonder that a little apprehension should be felt lest there may be a renewal this Winter of the sad experiences of the past. As before stated, small-pox now exists in an epidemic form at Boston, but, singular to say, the authorities do not appear to have taken adequate measures to attack it. Some of the local newspapers devote a good deal of space, every day, to complaints from citizens, all of whom, whether justly or unjustly, think that a plague could be very soon put to the spread of the disease, if there was more concern shown for the public health, and less for the pockets of the tax-payers. Here is an extract from the communication of a resident of Charlestown:

"What we want is a more thorough system of vaccination. We have a City Physician who attends to vaccination at the City Hall twice a week, about one or two hours. This does not amount to anything, for he does not vaccinate any person who has ever been vaccinated before, if it was forty years ago, nor does he vaccinate any one in case it does not take the first time. This is not the doctor's fault, as he does all he is paid for doing; but it is all a [illegible] The intimate commercial traffic between New-York and Boston makes our interest in this matter a very direct one. It would be impossible to prevent the introduction of infected clothing, short of stopping all intercourse between the two cities for the present; and considering the requirements of trade, this would be entirely impracticable. From the machinery of the Health Board we cannot look for much help. As the law stands, small-pox patients, once they have been removed from their own homes, come under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and are wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Health Board. This divided interest, so far, has worked very badly, for the reason that it has given an opportunity for wrangling and shifting of responsibility, which are sure to occur in rival departments. In the report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Health Board, we find another illustration of the evil which has grown out of this conflict of authority. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in reply to a resolution of the former body, setting forth that one case of small-pox in the City had occurred in consequence of a visit that had been made by the victim to a friend at the Blackwell's Island Hospital. The Commissioners claim, on the strength of the statement of Dr. MACDONALD, the Resident Physician, that such a result would have been impossible, since no persons are permitted to visit patients at the hospital.

It is now quite clear that we stand in constant danger of a fresh outbreak of small-pox in its most malignant form, and that there is very little to depend upon to prevent its spread until the existing law has been amended by the Legislature.

A Credit to the Detective Service.

One of those old stories, which always seem new in their details, is found in the facts of the recent tragedy at Eldersville, Penn., where an old man named ALLINGHAM was murdered in his bed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The murderer had crept up to the window opening into his victim's room to a platform outside, to which he had attached his crude fire-arm, which was only a piece of gas-pipe, heavily loaded with powder and slugs and fired by a fuse. Having lighted this, the assassin fled, and was out of sight when the explosion occurred which alarmed the villagers, who rushed to the house to find ALLINGHAM mangled almost beyond recognition. The murderous machine had been fired with deadly aim, and the slugs had shattered the victim's head, causing instant death.

The villagers were, of course, appalled by an event like this, and were unable to even conjecture who had committed the deed. At a first glance the case did not seem promising to Detective CUPPLES, who was summoned from Pittsburg to take it in hand. But suspicion fell upon a colored carpenter named BRIDGELAND, because he was known as a bitter enemy of ALLINGHAM, and the detective then had little difficulty in tracing the crime to its author. Picking up bits of wood used in the manufacture of the weapon, he found the pieces from which they had been cut in the shop of the victim miles away, in whose trunk he found a piece of gas-pipe precisely like that used in the murder. Scraps of leather and twine were also found, which became important witnesses in the case. The accused, like all bungling in crime, was provided with an alibi, and proved that he had gone to bed at 9 o'clock on the night of the homicide, and had not got up until the usual hour next morning. But the detective examined the house where he lodged, saw that a window of his room opened upon a field, and found marks upon the window-sill and side of the house which could only have been made by a person clambering in and out of that window.

With the discovery of these facts, and the fitting of BRIDGELAND's boots into the tracks made about the scene of the murder, the case was regarded as complete, and we are not surprised that the suspected man was committed for trial. The case is deserving of public notice, not so much because of the calculating malignity shown in the perpetration of the murder, as because of the fact that a detective has been found to devote himself with intelligence and zeal to the apprehension of a murderer. To a majority of the detectives, a case of such apparent difficulty as this tragedy, which, in case of success, could offer no other reward than a sense of duty performed, would not have claimed or received any extraordinary exertion. If the assassins of New-York were followed with the patient common sense which has been shown in this case, our records would not be disgraced every year by nearly half a score of cases where the criminals are never discovered.

MINOR TOPICS.

A verdict was rendered by a jury in the Circuit Court, before Judge VAN BRUNT, a few days ago, which is sure to be received with a lively sense of satisfaction. The plaintiff, a woman named WEALES, employed as a nurse in the family of a Mr. PERRY, brought suit for damages against a Mrs. GLOUCESTER, the owner of a building on Sixth-avenue, where the former sustained serious injuries, through having stepped upon a grating, which had been allowed to remain in such a state of repair as to endanger the lives of pedestrians. Mrs. GLOUCESTER's counsel submitted that in consequence of having let the premises on which the accident occurred, she was not responsible; but it having been shown in testimony that she had a previous knowledge of the unsafe condition of the grating, the plaintiff was awarded $1,000. All who have occasion to do much walking in Winter, know what coal-gratings are, and what narrow escapes they have had from breaking their necks, because of the slippery condition of their iron-traps, particularly in wet weather. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that a woman should first be injured in damages on account of this nuisance, but as the injured person happens to be a woman, the City cannot very well be accused of a want of gallantry.

Judge Westbrook has dismissed one of the main causes in the suit of the bankers against SHERIDAN SHOOK, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Thirty-second District. While occupying that position, Mr. SHOOK had the bankers doing business within his district liable to taxation on brokage, and he collected some five million dollars from these bankers in satisfaction of such taxation. Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court to recover this amount, and after exhaustive argument, and full consideration by the Court of the point involved, Mr. SHOOK was been sustained in his view of the law. In his decision, Judge WESTBROOK says:

"I cannot doubt that it was the intention of Congress to reach and include what I presume constitutes very much the larger part of all the sales of stock, gold, and some other property made in this country, and it is extremely proved that it constituted much the largest part of the plaintiffs' business, viz., speculations in the very manner of the transactions I am considering, and I think a just interpretation of the statute does include them. It follows from those views that the plaintiffs were doing business as brokers, and are, therefore, taxable for those sales."

It may be presumed that the money thus recovered did not go into the hands of agents, collectors, or "bummers."

Whatever may be thought of Ritualism as a logical form of worship, even those who dissent most widely from its practices will admit that there are in the main tendencies, and such as do not imperatively demand heroic methods of repression. People who find in the incense and the accessories useful incentives to devotion, are not any the more likely to become immediate home-breakers or assassins for yielding to that feeling, and, on the other hand, for those who don't like the marvellous, the reasonable thing appears to be to stay away from churches where it is admitted. But the good people of East Brent, in England, seem to think that the prime calls for strong measures, and they have felt it their duty so intimate to Archdeacon DUMSON their disapproval of his Ritualistic preferences in a very decided and unmistakable manner, indeed. They have, therefore, pelted him and his nephew with eggs of that variety which may be discreetly specified as unmentionable, covered them with flour, and only after infinite persuasion, reluctantly consented to forego the crowning satisfaction of dragging them both through a horse-pond. That this people will make the good Archdeacon one whit less cloudy in the expression of his convictions is rather doubtful; but it will almost certainly incline, as usual in such cases, vast numbers of people to the belief that there must be good in a cause which has to be fought with this manner of weapons.

A day or two since, we published a letter complaining of the mismanagement of the ferries connecting Hunter's Point with this City. Our correspondent truthfully asserted that the boats running from James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street frequently reach Hunter's Point too late to connect with the Long Island railways, thus causing great inconvenience. The defense of the company is, that one of the slips on the Hunter's Point side is in process of repairing, and that, therefore, both the James-slip and the Thirty-fourth-street boats have to use the same slip. This, however, does not excuse the company for permitting boats to occupy the slip while the boats carrying passengers for the railway are waiting to make the landing. It would be a perfectly easy thing to send out the Thirty-fourth-street boat, which so frequently blocks up the slip when the train boats are waiting to enter, a few minutes before its regular time. This, however, is never done. On the contrary, the obnoxious Thirty-fourth-street boat frequently waits until five minutes after its proper time of departure, thus putting railway passengers to serious inconvenience and loss.

A will has just been admitted to probate in San Francisco, which contains some provisions as unusual as they are creditable to the judicial impartiality of the testator. Having died without direct heirs, he divided the bulk of his property among his numerous relatives, taking care to make the portions of the females about double those of the males. But it is in his bequests to religious institutions that he becomes an anomaly among testators, as he gives $5,000 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, and precisely the same amount to the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the same city. The religious views of the deceased do not appear, nor is it important that they should. In the last solemn act of his life, he showed a broad sympathy with humanity, which is of more value to mankind as an example than can be found in the most intense devotion to sect.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society desire to acknowledge the following additional contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$1,018 12
Mrs. W. K. L.	25
Charity	5
Daniel L.	20
May He Bless It to some Little One	5
Wm. L. A.	25
C. L. W.	50
E., Children's Aid Society	10
F. M.	1
L. M. U.	5
A Mite for the Poor Children	2
Anna G. H., Newark	5
Little Kenneth G., Pennsylvania, to buy candies for the Poor Children's Christmas	5
"Mite" from R. H.	1
"For the Children"	5
G. H. L.	10
A Subscriber	2
E. Y. S.	20
Rev. and Mrs. R. L. S.	5
Mrs. S. S. O.	50
I. Y. S.	20
From Two Little Monkeys	5
Cash	20
A Lady	5
Cash	13
From G. R., a Reader of NEW-YORK TIMES	10
Madison-avenue	10
Laura W.	25
From Gracie and Sister, Poor Children's Fund	5
To Provide Homes for These Homeless Children	50
From W. J. W.	20
Wm. E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10
E. H. C., for Poor Children	10
James McC. & Co., a quantity of flannel, dress goods, and muslin	
Madison-avenue, three baskets of toys and books.	

RECEIVED FROM TIMES OFFICE.

"Wabash"	25
E. H.	10
"Mite-box"	1
G. E. K. S.	5
Mrs. Henry M. P.	10
J. V. V. S.	10
G. D.	10
Friend of the Children, (Greenpoint)	5
M. E. S.	50

We beg to suggest that all contributions should be sent direct to Mr. C. L. Brace, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, by whom they will be promptly acknowledged. Some delay is likely to be caused by sending money to the Times office.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization Agreed Upon—Other Business Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The Commercial Convention met at 11 o'clock. The Committee to whom was referred the propriety of consolidating the Commercial Convention with the National Board of Trade reported adversely to such proposition. The Convention then adopted a general plan for a permanent organization, and decided that the next session of the Convention should be at Pittsburg, on the first Monday in next September.

The plan for the permanent organization of the National Commercial Convention, as adopted by Col. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, provides for the appointment of an Executive Committee of one from each state, to see that matters favorably acted upon by the Convention are brought before Congress and State Legislatures; to investigate subjects referred to them, and prepare reports for the information of the next Convention; to establish means for the compilation of statistics for the next Convention; to communicate with other commercial bodies and business men generally, urging co-operation with the next Convention.

The Committee, to which was referred the subject of aid to railroads by State or local subscription, reported adversely to the indorsement of local enterprise, nor were they prepared to recommend general rules for aid. The Convention was national in character, and this matter was one for State consideration.

Gen. Pratt, of St. Louis, from the Committee on Transcontinental Railroads, submitted a long report, to the effect that additional railroads across the continent were needed; that a railroad below the snow line over the route marked by nature for dense population was imperatively demanded. Railroads were to do the great work of peopling the Plains, and the present roads are inadequate to the demands of trade, and facilities equal to the call of constantly-increasing commerce must be provided. Trade with China and Japan, and its enormous increase within the past few years, was cited to prove this. These necessities could best be supplied by railroads along the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels of latitude. Resolutions accompanied the report, commending the subject to all the commercial organizations and communities of the nation, recommending an organized effort to secure the building of roads native the snow line to secure the development of the country and home and international trade.

After some discussion, which resulted in striking out parts, as referring to the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallel roads, the report was adopted.

Mr. Milo Setla, of St. Louis, from the Committee on Fire and Marine Insurance, made a long report, which declared that the laws of the several States should rigidly compel each insurance company to hold its capital and assets as invested, that, should the day of reverse come, all its resources may be made available in meeting its obligations, and that a fund should be created by reservation of all profits over ten per cent, as capital stock, until such reserve equals the technical reinsured fund. If taxes are imposed, especially on premium receipts, they should be levied only upon the remainder of net amount, after deducting the losses and expenses of collecting. The whole system of deposits for the security of policy-holders should be abolished, as experience has shown that it is too insignificant in its operation as a safeguard to be worth maintaining. No company should be allowed to put more than one-tenth of its capital on any one risk, and risks should be widely distributed.

The report elicited quite an animated discussion, but, after one or two slight amendments, it was adopted.

On motion, Benjamin E. Crane, President of the Convention was made *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Secretary. The following is the Committee: Barton Abel, of Missouri; R. A. James, of Tennessee; M. J. Smith, of Louisiana; James Dorsey, of Maryland; James H. Lewis, of Ohio; D. Hurd, of Illinois; S. R. Kinney, of Iowa; Wm. Carpenter, of South Carolina; John Evans, of Colorado; A. S. Norton, of Texas; J. S. Hopkins, of Indiana; R. S. Bevier, of Kentucky; Louis Krauss, of Minnesota; A. P. Nattarman, of Wisconsin; C. C. Converse, of Pennsylvania; H. H. Simmons, of North Carolina; Hiram Potter, of Florida, and W. Wallace, of Georgia.

Mr. Weems, of Georgia, again presented his report in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal between the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, with those parts expunged which were objected to yesterday, and it was adopted.

The rules were suspended, and a resolution by Mr. Elliott, of Indiana, adopted, that railroads, as common carriers, should receipt in full for all property transported, and that the several States should enforce this rule by appropriate legislation.

The Postal Telegraph question then came up, and a majority and minority report were read. The majority report, by four of the Committee, entered into the subject at some length, reflecting somewhat severely upon the Western Union Company for making several errors of statement. It urges upon Congress the speedy acquisition, on equitable terms, of the telegraph franchises of the country, and the incorporation of the telegraph in the postal system, and that the recommendations of the President and Postmaster-General for the appointment of a special commission to consider and report to Congress a system of postal telegraphy in the interests of the whole people, meets the hearty concurrence of this Convention. The minority report, by three of the Committee, Mr. Whitlock, of Toledo, was enterprise has given to the entire country a system of rapid and intelligent communication of thought, ideas, incidents, and general news, of the day, commercial, secular, and historic, by magnetic telegraph; and, whereas, private enterprise has also united different continents by submarine telegraph, transmitting information in a few moments to all parts of the world, thereby increasing the facilities for commercial transactions and general growth of the civilization of this century; and whereas, said telegraphic communication is increasing in a ratio equal to the demands of science, commerce, and the social welfare of our people, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention think it inexpedient and unwise for the United States Government, at the present time, to take possession of the telegraphic lines and manage them as part of the postal system of the country.

A special discussion followed upon the reading of these reports. The argument on one side was principally opposition to centralizing power in the General Government and increasing its partisan influence by the addition of a large number of Government employes; while on the other side the discussion of the subject, the benefits to be derived by opening quick communication of thought to all classes of the people was strongly dwelt upon. The whole matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Convention.

The Committee on Short Weights, False Packing, &c., reported that Congress should pass such general laws as may be needed to enforce a uniform system of weights and measures.

Also requiring all goods sold by the packers to have the correct weight marked thereon, together with the name and place of business of the manufacturer.

Also a law against false packing.

Further, that the practice of buying and selling short weight or measure goods by merchants, at even less prices than the full weight or measure, is strongly condemned by this Convention, and all merchants, Boards of Trade, and other commercial organizations are requested to use their influence against the continuance of the practice.

After the transaction of some further business of unimportant business, the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, and the referrence of all unfinished business to the Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned, to meet at Pittsburg on the first Monday of next September.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, after the adjournment, a subcommittee of five, consisting of Barton Able, of St. Louis; J. H. Laws, of Ohio; R. Bevier, of Kentucky, and Mr. Smith, of New-Orleans, were appointed to arrange and prepare business for the Committee and the next Convention.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Industrial Exhibition—Banquet at the St. James Hotel by the Committee.

A banquet was given at the St. James Hotel, last evening, by the Industrial Exhibition Company, at which a number of prominent citizens were invited. The objects and prospects of the Company were discussed, and a conference was held as to the best mode of carrying out the great enterprise. Gen. John A. Dix, President of the Company, presided. Among the other gentlemen present were Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company; Hon. Samuel Sloan, President Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Schell, John F. Henry, Wm. H. Webb, Erastus Brooks, Paul N. Spofford, and Senators Tremain and Benedict. An explanatory speech was made by Vice-President Gen. A. S. Diven, in which he said that the enterprise under consideration was inaugurated in 1870, and would have been carried through then, but for the fact that the charter of the Company was defective.

The object of this Company is to purchase land and erect on the same a building which shall be used as a perpetual World's Fair, Trade Mart, Garden of Plants, and popular Art Museum. The City of New-York could afford to carry out the objects here set forth as a city, and would be amply repaid.

In 1870, the Industrial Exhibition Company contracted for all of the land bounded between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets and Fourth and Madison avenues, comprising in all [illegible] lots. The cheapest price of this land was $1,200,000; $800,000 has been paid. There remains to be paid $1,600,000.

The following will be the charges to an exhibitor for a space of 100 square feet for one year:

100 square feet, at $1	$100	Police	$60
Gas for same	100	Janitor	50
Water	25	Entrance fee	50
Rent	80		
Total	$445		

For this rent any manufacturer or merchant may have a store in which to make sales and [illegible]

[illegible] Quartz, of Philadelphia, and Loring E. Hunter, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; D. W. Bradley, of Illinois; Hon. E. H. Abbe, of Connecticut, and Charles A. Wood, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. T. A. Jencks, of Rhode Island; O. A. Gasser, of London; S. H. M. Byers, of Washington, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. H. Smith, of Ohio, and Col. Henry Pease, of Little Rock, Ark., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it sadly not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon constitutes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, as with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will prove to be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.—*Wayne.*

"Not a Bubbage."

On Tuesday last a lady had twenty-eight teeth extracted with two inhalations of gas at the Union Dental Association, Cooper Institute, and wrote an enthusiastic letter for insertion in Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal." Her number is No. 34,323. Go to head-quarters.—*Advertisement.*

Wheat, Earthbaker & Co.,

No. 849 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., Glass-cutters and Engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with initials, crests, coats of arms, &c. Also Medals, Fishes, Watch, and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Revitalizing Air of the Skies.

Cool and Heat it by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

A "KNABE PIANO" is the most fashionable instrument with which to please a lady. To be had of J. Hazen & Co., 60 Railway.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LOZIER'S, No. 348 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 94 Broadway, below Tremont.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 15, will be found the following:

AMERICAN WAITERS; being a dissertation on the Native article, showing his superiority over the foreign-born importation, with several characteristic anecdotes.

SHRIMPS, what they are and their uses. Where Shrimps are caught and how. The Ramapate trade.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EDWIN FORREST.—Being reminiscences of the great tragedian by one behind the scenes.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information on current topics for military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans resident abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

E. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Extra Dry Cabinet
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and cd-st.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a present that can be appreciated by mother, wife, or friend. It can be set complete during the day.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 238 Water-st., New-York.

Men of Business and the American House, Boston, their most convenient stopping place. With the new furnishing, cold passage elevator, telegraph, billiard hall, &c., this hotel is second to none in New-England.

Buchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No premium; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpetings, No. 949 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

The Best Article ever in Use by Families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE. To be had of every good grocer.

"A Thing of Life; Its Duty While I sleep," says a gentleman in describing HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Forward, March—Clear the world of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Consumption. This is what DERMONCOURT LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL is doing.

Sterling Silver Dinner Services at very close prices, by the manufacturers, FORD & FUTPER, No. 1,150 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

Oatmeal Soap, (Indelicat.) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic; a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

Housemen's German Cough Drops.—A specific for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Piles, Itching Piles.—USE BOSSMAN'S cure. Never fails.

"Bren-Cliffe."—A Winter Shoe for Gentlemen and Boys. CANTRELL, No. 841 6th-av.

Try it Now. Don't Delay. "Uncle SAM'S COUGH CURE." 20 cents a bottle.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 97 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ABORN—NISBET.—At Yonkers, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. David Cole, D. D., CHARLES B. ABORN, of New-York, to MARTHA A. NISBET, daughter of Rev. Wm. Nisbet, of Scotch, deceased.

CODDINGTON—FELLOWS.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., JEFFERSON CODDINGTON to JULIA, daughter of Mrs. Louisa S. Fellows, all of this City.

GIBSON—DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 12, at the residence of James A. Cowing, Esq., by Rev. J. C. Ager, GEORGE A. GIBSON, of Brooklyn, Mass., to M. HUNT, daughter of D. D. Dickinson, Esq., formerly of Boston.

HANCE—LOVETT.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on the 10th inst., by Friends' ceremony, in presence of the Mayor, ROBERT W. HANCE, of Swansea, N. J., to ELIZABETH T. LOVETT, of Penn's Manor, Penn.

KIRKHAM—DUNHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, of Pawtucket, R. I., AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM to CLARA H., daughter of Edward Lenham, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ALDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at Williamsville, Vt., SAMUEL L. ALDEN, late of New-York, aged 86 years.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANDREU.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Dec. 12, 1872, PEDRO A. ANDREU, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—At Lake View, N. J., on Thursday, 12th inst., MELISSA B. WALLACE, wife of James Butler, formerly of this City.

Friends and Relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Lake View, N. J., at 11 A. M. Saturday, 14th inst. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., per Erie Railroad, at 10 A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

CLEMENTS.—At Westfield, Warren County, N. J., on the 8th inst., MRS. CATHERINE A. CLEMENTS, widow of Dr. Cornelius Clements.

The interment will take place at Burlington, N. J., on Monday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

DURIN.—On the 12th inst. at Dodendorf, N. Y., WALLACE DURIN, only son of Alex. C. and Clara Durin, aged 1 year and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 15, at No. 142 West 25th-st., at 1½ o'clock.

MAGY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Dec. 12, CHARLES T. MAGY, aged 21 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, Brooklyn, James W. Emery, No. 239 Washington-st., N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 15. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

MARLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 13, at his late residence, No. 10 West 26th-st., DANIEL MARLEY, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday evening, HARRY S., youngest son of John and Minnie Nicholson, aged 2 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PRENTICE.—On the 12th of December, WILLIAM JAMES, youngest son of Robert and Catharine Prentice, aged 3 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The Friends and relatives also, members of Doughty Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 46 Stanton-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PUTNAM.—On Friday evening, Dec. 13, MARTHA PRATHER, wife of John Bishop Putnam, of New-York, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Prather, of Newark, N. J., on Monday, 16th, at 3 P. M.

REMOND.—In Brooklyn, on the 12th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Mabon, MARY, widow of the late Rev. Charles Remond, of Albany, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, J. Mabon, and her sons-in-law, Levi A. Lock, William H. Mabon, and Charles Remond, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from the house of her residence, No. 174 Monroe-st. Remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WETHERALD.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, FANNY FIDDEMAN, wife of John R. Wetherald.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 225 East 10th-st.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE,
At the Leonard Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the fine COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, comprising choice examples by celebrated FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

FOREIGN.

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OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, As it hath pleased Almighty God to call from his earthly sphere, our esteemed colleague and late President, Mr. JAMES VAN NORDEN, and as a sense of our loss, as his departure, we, the officers and directors at this Company do hereby testify our unfeigned sorrow for the loss of one whom we so highly appreciated for his Christian character, urbane manner, and gentlemanly deportment, be it resolved, that

Yet, while we sorrow for his departure, we do, nevertheless, know and feel that our loss is his gain, and that passing from this that he has attained to a better and higher life, and that we do at a body tender our warmest sympathies to the family of our deceased friend.

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OLD HOUSES.

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The House of the Greatest Merchant of His Time is Now Occupied as a Lager-Beer Saloon and an Irish Boarding-House.

No. 300 Pearl-street offers an enigma to the strangers who views it unconscious of its history. It is evidently old, for the stone slabs of the windows have sunk a little, and seem to wink at the passers-by, as if to say, "We have seen things, and we have secrets." There are carved heads of stone, voluminous, in the second and third stories, exactly in the centre of the building, where one might suppose the door would be, but no door is there. These heads are endowed with great animation and some imaginative ability, but the stone in which they are carved is crumbling with age, and they have at present a curious blending of the terrible and the grotesque—of Gorgons and Zanies. On the ground floor of this building are three stores—one a lager-beer saloon, another a depot for window-glass, and the third is a factory for election flags during election times, and a nondescript store-house ordinarily. Entering the depot for window-glass, the curious observer at once remarks the incongruities of the place. On the left-hand side the wall is evidently of later date than on the right. On the former side are the racks containing the assorted panes; on the other is what was once part of a superb hall. There are four magnificent columns of carved wood, with intricate composite capitals, which were evidently the portals into grand rooms, and there are the partial remains of a double cornice, also of carved wood. The one window that lights the store has a deep seat and broad shutters, the frames being Corinthian pillars and pediment. The elaborate cornice is found in the rear room also, though incomplete, and there is another window of the same kind. In the neighboring store, with its melancholy banners for Greeley and Grata Brown flying sirens over the room, as useless as the sparks-crushing machinery around a mine that never contained a grain of gold, and its huge bundles of waste paper and of rags, there is still a grand air; for the room has not been much curtailed of its original fair proportions, and it is paneled in handsome style. A closer inspection shows, however, that the paneling is of pine, grained in imitation of mahogany, but the graining has worn off. The double cornice is very ornamental, as are the windows, with their renaissance framing and their deep seats. The floor appears to have been constructed out of a window also, and has a queer, clandestine look. All that there is of interest in the lager-beer saloon is the half of a Corinthian column, the portal of a door which has been ruthlessly cut in two to facilitate the erection of the partition wall. All the persons about these ground-floor stores are foreigners—Jews and Germans—and they say that the house is called Kerry Holly. As this appears to be a joke, it is usually doubted, but interrogation leads to no further results. The place has always been called so, at least as long as they have been there. As, on inquiry, it turns out that the oldest inhabitant of the ground floor has not been there a twelvemonth, their statement proceeds evidently from some spite against the other occupants of the house. Mounting the staircase to the left of the lager-beer saloon, on the extreme left of the mansion, one enters a suite of rooms whose partition walls have evidently been arranged latterly with a view to the interest of the present occupants, and in no way according to the external architecture. This upper part is an Irish boarding-house, very admirably kept by a Mrs. Connors, who is extremely polite to her visitors, though they must be troublesome. She details an escort of one of her sons to go round and show everything worth seeing. But such has been the spirit of demolition, that but two things remain of any interest; one is the kitchen, established in what was the best bedroom, and the other a fire-place on the third floor, with the old porcelain tiles, not the blue and white *faïence*, but the finer, set with elaborate flowers and birds in dull purple. In the kitchen the fire-place has been taken bodily away; this has been replaced by one of those monster stoves that form the glory of American households. But the chimney-piece, with its antique carvings, going right up to the ceiling, remains unchanged, in curious contrast with the black thing below covered with saucepans and kettles and pots, redolent with the smell of nursing ham and boiling cabbage. On each side of the chimney-piece are enormous cupboards such as our ancestors loved; but they are empty, and their shelves echo to the shrill cries of the overworked cook and her bustling assistants. In the other rooms there is nothing of any importance, and the fourth floor is manifestly new. Mrs. Connors tells the visitors that this is the old Walton House.

So in that room where the great stove lords it ponderously over the scene, was the bedroom of Mrs. Walton, the wife of the greatest merchant of his times, and the daughter of James Beekman, the head of the Dutch families at New-York. *Imperio maximus, et non multumus in aliis.* If the room is changed, so is the view from the handsome window, with its little balcony of glass. Madame Walton's eyes rested upon a beautiful garden full of bright flowers, waving shrubs, broad walks, and sloping lawns; upon the broad current of the East River, and the gliding sails of vessels going up the Sound, and upon the fast heights of the opposing shore. Today nothing is to be seen but a dreary desert of brick walls, steaming in the drizzling rain or baked and glaring with intolerable heat. Here and there are oases of open ground covered with oyster-shells and nameless *détris*, the flotsam and jetsam of the tide of civilized life in cities. The contrast could hardly be greater. The old house is evidently in the wrong place, with its associations and its reminiscences. Silent and self-conscious it stands idly in the midst of buildings that glow with passionate industry and that roar from their anvils and their steam-engines ceaselessly all through the day. Poor old Walton House! The man that builded it was the greatest merchant of his time—shrewd, liberal, patriotic, and acute. Yet so small were his expectations of the growth of New-York that he planted it, in 1742, to be for centuries the shelter and the abiding-place of his family, strictly entailing it on the male heirs, so that the Walton House should be inhabited by one of the name so long as there were Waltons in the land. Yet such was the loyal love of William Walton for the City of his birth, in which he came to such great wealth and honor, that if he could be restored to earth he would pray in the stupendous progress that has left the grand mansion high and dry among the factories, a melancholy anachronism. The history of the Walton House is as follows:

The first Walton that came to the front in New-York City was Captain William Walton, a merchant, who sailed his own ships and who, perhaps, built them. He was a successful man and accumulated a large fortune, being greatly assisted in his later years by his son, William, called the Boss by the Dutch workmen of the City. The Captain, from his savings, was able to purchase a large tract of ground on the present Pearl-street, but known at the time of his purchase as the Swallow Field, which extended from Franklin-square down to the river. The latter front in 1729 he leased to a shipwright named John Farmouth, who established shipyards there of considerable importance, but after some years these indubitably passed into the hands of the Waltons. Captain Walton was nothing but a merchant, caring little for society, and nothing for politics. His son, Jacob and William, on the contrary, were very dashing young men, whose visits were greatly courted by the belles of the period. They were notorious for wooing, for their father had in some way earned the Spanish Government of Florida under obligations, and they repaid the debt by being like a practical monopoly of trade with that Very Spicy Empire, and the most of his Armadas. The sons of Captain Walton were married, Jacob marrying the daughter of Dr. Graham, and William the daughter of James Beekman, the father, the two ladies, though nearly of the same age, being quite, and there was a marked difference between the two brothers. Jacob being somewhat slow and careful of business, while William was as keen as he was liberal, and as far-sighted as he was active. He was truly the boss of the merchants, every man seeking his advantage in doubtful matters, and the wealthiest being desirous of his good-will. He was a very loyal subject, and highly esteemed by the British Governors and their staffs, and by the British officers of the armies that fought against the French in the Canadas. For he was the soul of hospitality, and he delighted in entertaining them at his fine house in Hanover-square. Nowadays a man who should drop in to dinner uninvited at any merchant's house would stand an excellent chance of losing his dinner and his friend, but in those times at Mr. Walton's table there were always half a dozen spare covers laid for friends who might call. In the evening Madame Walton, who was a great beauty, held receptions, to which all the belles of the place delighted to come, and where the mistress of the house throned it like a real queen. A portrait of her has come down to the present times, in which she is depicted as wearing a sacque of green silk, and a petticoat of rose-colored satin. The sacque is made with a long-pointed waist, ornamented at the peak with gold cords. She wears a profusion of rich lace, but not a single jewel or gem of any kind, which, considering her husband's enormous wealth, is somewhat strange. An idea of the profitable nature of his commerce with the Spaniards may be gleaned from the fact that he had frequently to petition the Governor for ships-of-war to bring home his specie. On one occasion a sloop of ten guns carried for him a quarter of a million in hard silver dollars. Nor was this considered by the New-Yorkers as anything unusually great for the firm. As a little incident of these days, it may be mentioned that his black slave, Jupiter, was concerned in the Negro conspiracy of 1741, but the negro saved his neck from the gallows by the powerful intercession of his master, whom the authorities liked too well to refuse.

Hanover-square, now the Cotton Exchange, was then the fashionable part of the city, but William Walton, though he had no children, was desirous of founding a family through his favorite nephew, and desired to build a great house that should be worthy of the Waltons. But his wife was attached to her home and would not leave it on any consideration, though he showed her that by the progress of the city the time must inevitably come when Hanover-square would cease to be the fashionable centre. He proposed to build on the lot of ground which his father had purchased in the Swallow Field, but that was so far out of town that all his friends remonstrated. Nevertheless, he was determined to have his own way, being extremely resolute and tenacious, though the most jovial and courteous of men. So he commenced to dig out the foundation, telling Madame Walton that he would install it on his eldest nephew. William, who was already admitted into the business. The work went on slowly and deliberately. All the materials had to be imported, the bricks from Holland, the beams of live oak, thoroughly seasoned, from England, the stone only being American. Even the tiles of the great sloping roof came from the Dutch potteries. The laying the foundation-stone was a great ceremonial, for the Boss felt that he was establishing the Waltons in perpetuity. The house was at length finished, having a central façade of three windows, with two wings of a window each. The portico was not specially grand, but the pediment was adorned with two angels carved in stone, who supported the Walton shield and coat of arms. There were a cherron gules in a field or, semé-griffins' head sable, surmounted by a knight's helmet, crested with a salvage man proper. There was no motto. After the building came the furnishing, which was all that boundless means and great good taste could make it. Gilding, ormolu, molding, rare Spanish-American woods for panels, wainscots and staff-cases of mahogany, carved chimney-pieces in the style of Grinling Gibbons from London, tapestries, damasks, and carpets, from France, marbles from Italy, were amassed slowly during several years. At length his wife died and he shortly afterward, in 1762, entered into possession. Five years afterward his nephew, William was married to the daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor, James De Lancey, and the wedding-feast was something wonderful. But the greatest display ever made in this old house was in 1769, after the cession of the Canadas, when he entertained the victorious British officers in honor of the joyful event. On this occasion the side-boards and the long tables fairly blazed with gold and silver plate, and the delicacies were in keeping. So wonderful was the entertainment, that when the officers returned to England it became the topic of universal comment in fashionable circles, and Lord Bute had no small share in sending the English Ministry to bring forward the Stamp act, which was passed in November, 1765. Immediately the colony was up in opposition, and the house of Mr. Walton, which had been quoted in Parliament as a proof of the great wealth of the colonial merchants, and their perfect ability to pay the Stamp tax, became the headquarters of the anti-stampers. The extraordinary unanimity with which this tax was repelled, the bold language which was used by the protesters, and the manly resolution with which they pronounced their determination to resist to the last, terrified the Ministry, and the tax was repealed. The great news came to New-York in May, 1766, and there was universal rejoicing. Oxen were roasted whole and distributed to whoever chose to partake; bells were rung, cannon were fired, and the City gave itself up to an ineffable ecstasy of self-gratulation. Mr. Walton, now quite an old man, threw open his house to everybody throughout the day; cold meats, port and sherry and strong waters were on the sideboard, and every one was free to feast to his heart's content. In the evening he gave a grand dinner to the principal merchants and the leading English officials, at which there was a grand reconciliation. Loyal speeches were made, loyal toasts drunk, and each man vied in declaring his attachment to the Throne of Hanover in general, and to George the Third in particular. Many members of the General Assembly were present. Mr. Walton being one, and it was suggested that at the next session the province should show its grateful sense of the condescension and kindness of the King and Ministry in repealing the hated Stamp act, by voting their statue in a statue place. This created a furor of enthusiasm, which, aided a little by Mr. Walton's excellent Madeira, caused unity to shed tears, and not a few to embrace the representatives of noble Britannia. Shortly after this festival, as had been verified three years before, Mr. Walton died, in the year 1768.

He was succeeded in the great house by his nephew William, who was now President of the Chamber of Commerce, and as successful a merchant as his uncle. But things were not so bright as they had been. The political thermometer was falling fast, and the barometer was set at stormy. Parliament, though it had repealed the Stamp act, had a rod in pickle for the disobedient children on the other side of the Atlantic, called the Mutiny act, the passage of which created a burst of indignation and alarm in the colonies. In New-York a Committee of Public Safety of one hundred gentlemen was formed, including William Walton, much against his will. He foresaw the coming struggle, and is reported to have said that there would be nothing but loss for his side, and that the victory would be Pyrrhic. So he set his affairs in order, packed up all his valuables, closed the old house, and went with his family to reside in New-Jersey, as far out which greatly angered the patriots. When the British occupied the City the Governor, Sir Henry Clinton, sent a very civil note to Mr. Walton, requesting him to return, and assuring him of British protection. His father-in-law, De Lancey, was a furious Tory, his brothers-in-law a raging Captain of British Light Horse. When he returned his youngest son, Jacob, went to serve as midshipman, with an English Post-Captain. His mother had been a Beekman, and the Beekmans were patriots to the backbone. For himself he wished success to both parties if possible, but his chief concern was for his own property. He had not the patriotic sentiments of his uncle, who, from the first moment, had been an enthusiastic patriot, and who died in the knowledge that his country readily be perceived that his situation during the British occupation was anything but agreeable. He was like a toad under a harrow. Every move gave him a jar. The Beekmans sneered at him, the De Lanceys reproached him for lukewarm loyalty, and he had to pay tribute constantly to both parties to save his estates, though, in spite of his dexterous trimming, Congress mulcted him of his farms in Long Island. When the war ended and commerce revived, he found he had lost much of his influence with the merchants. When he died his eldest son William succeeded him in the house, but he took no part in public life, and died without issue, in 1826, being succeeded by his brother, James De Lancey Walton, who died without issue in 1829, when the property went to the youngest brother, Jacob, who had gone off in 1776 during the Revolution. This gentleman saw much hard service, and participated in several famous battles. He was at the victory of Fort Royal, under Sir Samuel Hood, at the Chesapeake, under Admiral Graves, and at the action of Isles Heire, under Sir Samuel Hood. He was a great favorite with the English Governors and with the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, with whom he was personally acquainted. He was retired as Rear-Admiral, subsequently became Admiral of the White, in 1846 was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. He never lived in the Walton House, but leased it. It was first taken as a genteel boarding-house, then a Mr. Hunter, an Indian agent, was a boarder, but did not pay genteel. Then it became a common boarding-house, going continually lower and lower, the rats made the rare paneling, and replaced it with common pine. Another stole the marbles, another some moldings, and so the shameful game went on. At length came the Harpers' great fire, which seriously damaged it, taking off the slopings roof and the top floor. The public people repaired it as it appears at present. The ground floor was turned into stores, and a staircase was made on the left side, the interior being partitioned off according to the needs of a boarding-house. After the Admiral's death it was inherited by his eldest son, William Walton, Professor of Hebrew in the Episcopal Seminary, who died some years ago without children, leaving it to Dr. Charles Johnston Walton, youngest son of the brave Admiral. He is desirous of selling it, for the house is now a rapacious add a nuisance, bringing the meanest trifle as rent, and the ground is suitable for a large factory. Its end is close at hand.

WAS IT MURDER?

Close of a Singular Tragedy.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

No one will be much surprised to learn that the young German, Paul Julius May, indicted for the murder of his friend, Herman Nagel, at Chelsea, in August last, has been acquitted. The jury took a merciful view of his case, and there were many reasons why they should do so. In the first place, he was a stranger, and English juries have a decided tendency to deal leniently with strangers. Foreign offenders against our criminal law have no cause to regret the abolition of the jury *de medietate linguæ* by the Naturalization act of 1870. If half a dozen aliens had been on the jury which tried Marguerite Dubliane, that virago would probably not have been so favorably recommended to the Court and the Home Office; and we cannot help thinking that the May would have been more leniently judged if there had been a German element in the jury that decided on his fate. Then, he is young and boyish in appearance, for his age. A conviction, which must have been succeeded by a term of penal servitude, might grate on the feelings of good-hearted men, who would think that the prisoner, if set at liberty after a terrible warning, might redeem a life not so far advanced as to be hopelessly ruined. A still stronger inducement to mercy was the consideration of the sufferings through which the prisoner has passed. He has been snatched from the very jaws of death. The pistol did its work only too well on one of the friends, and the other was only saved by immediate and unremitting care. When the police found their way into the room after the alarm was given, they found the deceased on the sofa quite dead; his waistcoat and shirt were unbuttoned, and a stream was flowing from his breast. The prisoner was lying near, shot also through the breast, and, according to the surgeon's evidence, in a state of syncope. For weeks he lay between life and death. So near his end did he appear that a Magistrate attended to take his deposition. At last youth and the skill of the surgeons carried him through, but not before four months had elapsed has he been able to enter the dock and take his trial. Such a period of misery might seem to the minds of a jury a not inadequate expiation, even assuming his guilt, he has already punished enough, for punishment must be estimated by intensity as well as by duration. These considerations might naturally dispose the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that Judge or counsel, or their own scrupulosity might suggest, and, as might be expected in such a case, a sufficient doubt did present itself.

The law applicable to the prisoner's alleged act is perfectly settled, and is strictly consistent with reason. Any person aiding and abetting another in committing suicide is guilty of murder; and it cannot make any difference if the two agree to commit suicide together. In this case, if one of the two causes his own death, and the other survives, the survivor is guilty of abetting him, and attempts also to kill himself but fails, the second is guilty of murder, for the attempt at self-destruction, of course, does not affect the crime committed against the other. This offence of aiding and abetting Herman Nagel to kill himself formed the charge against May, and, the statement of the prisoner against his own life may be put out of consideration. Did, then, May aid and abet Nagel to kill himself? This must depend on the evidence that they had a common understanding that Nagel should be killed and that, in pursuance of this understanding, the fatal wound of the deceased was inflicted. The theory of the prosecution was that they went to a room for the purpose of committing suicide, each of them abetting and encouraging the other. There was no evidence that May had shot Nagel, but there was considerable evidence that Nagel had shot himself in pursuance of previous concert with May; and this, if accepted by the jury, was sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty. It was proved that the two young men came from Germany with a considerable sum of money, which they spent very extravagantly, and that at the time when the suicide was committed they were in great miseries and reduced to despair. The two bodies were found close together in a room which had been locked and had to be broken open. Each had his breast bared; according to the evidence of Inspector Gill the waistcoat and shirt of the deceased were unbuttoned, but the prisoner had on his shirt and trousers only, and his shirt also was unbuttoned. These facts afford a strong presumption that the two friends did both intend to kill themselves. Further evidence was furnished by the deposition of the prisoner, who died a fortnight after the act, when he supposed to be dying. This is confused and unintelligible, but the prisoner stated that they had no money left, that they cried over their position, and that Nagel took the resolution of killing himself. "Nagel," he says, "did not tell me his intention to take his own life or to shoot me. We were alone in the room early in the Then he fired on me, and also on himself. He had placed the pistol in such a manner as to cause him to do the mischief unanimously. After he had shot me I had still enough consciousness left to see him place the pistol on himself." A more forgetful witness than this could scarcely be found in the bedroom of the girl Barrow, which admits of no reasonable interpretation but that the writer purposed suicide. Furthermore, there is the direct testimony of the Chancellor of the German Consulate to the effect that the prisoner and his companion had both intended to kill themselves, and that the latter had inflicted on himself the wound of which he suffered. "I must tell you," said the prisoner, "the whole truth. Herman Nagel did not shoot me. He shot himself and then I took the pistol in one hand, and, opening my clothes with the other, shot myself." Nothing of this evidence, it can hardly be denied, that there was evidence of a common design. As Mr. Justice Grove justly said it down, it must not be a mere temporary vacillating threat, but a design persisted in, and having a real effect on the act. How far the evidence compels this conclusion we need not discuss. The jury, by their verdict, declared that there was room for doubt.

There is an alternative which naturally suggests itself. It is that Nagel may have received an suicide, and executed his purpose on himself without any real co-operation of the prisoner, and that, seeing the mortal wound he had inflicted, they taken the pistol and shot himself. In such a case the prisoner would not have committed the offence charged against him. If there had been something said about suicide, this may have been the wild talk of two desperate men, and, in such a case, might not constitute such a deliberate understanding and design as would make May *participeps criminis* in the act of Nagel. The latter, moreover, might have been the stronger mind and the fiercer spirit; he may have obtained and abused an ascendency over his comrade. The end at last may have been sudden; it might even be that both shots were fired by Nagel, and that May, though dallying with the thought of suicide, was at last an unwilling victim. Such a theory allows both the prisoner and the deceased to have acted as they seem to have accepted it readily. The prisoner is sent forth a free man, and few will be inclined to quarrel with the decision.

Complete Vote of Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 10.

The vote of Schoolcraft County has been received at the office of the Secretary of State. It stands: Grant, 371; Greeley, 15. This makes the vote of the State officially complete, with the exception of Keweenaw County, from which we have unofficial but complete and accurate returns. The total vote, including Keweenaw, is as follows, compared with that for Presidents in 1868:

President, 1868.		President, 1872.	
Grant	128,456	Grant	138,611
Seymour	97,069	Greeley	76,465
		Others	4,118
Majority	31,387	Majority	58,146
Total vote	225,525	Total vote	219,194

It will be seen that Grant's vote in 1872 exceeds his vote in 1868 by 10,261, while Greeley's vote in 1872 is 19,419 less than that for Seymour in 1868. The total vote of the State is 4,041 less than polled in 1868. The decrease is owing partly to the refusal of a large number of the Democrats to vote for Greeley, partly to the certainty of a Republican success, which made many Republicans careless about voting, and partly also to the bad weather universal through the State and the horse disease, which kept many people from the polls. There are at least 20,000 more voters in Michigan today than there were in 1868.

SCENES IN HUNGARY.

A Gentleman Farmer.

TRANSYLVANIA, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

The gentleman where I was now visiting at G——, had made many experiments and attempted improvements in viniculture and farming generally. He took me out in one of his intolerably jolting Hungarian wagons to look at vineyards of his in a distant valley. An acre was given to each variety of grape, and the field kept separate, so that accurate comparisons could be made of the yield. The vines were on hillsides, planted and trained on iron wires, with spaces between the rows for a horse-hoe—a machine seldom used here. Much of the land was underdrained. Some of the vines looked very well. A number of children were laboring at the vines—some receiving, he told me, as wages, forty kreutzers (twenty cents) a day. This gentleman is trying the Riesling, as so many are doing, as well as the Traubner, and other varieties. His best wine comes from the Lanya or "Maiden" grape. The various diseases and pests of the vine are already showing themselves here. Near the gentleman's house, the *oidium* has appeared, the *phylloxera* is suspected, the "yellows" are evident, and, in some cases, there is "burning" from sun and rain, as well as unexplained maladies. While I was here he summoned a commission of scientific men to investigate the sickly condition of some of his vines. No one, looking at this bare, desolate region, would imagine it favorable to the grape; the soil has a great deal of clay in it, but marl, too, so that the vines grow very fairly, and the grape has a fine flavor.

As we drove back, I was struck with our meeting a solitary letter-carrier in this lonely valley, when the only house in sight for miles was the cottage of the vineyard keeper. Here he comes, the gentleman said, every day. This is good government. Everywhere I am impressed with the safety and accuracy of the Post-office system. In this particular they are in advance of the United States. They have had here for years the postal half-penny card, and claim to have invented it—a practical improvement we have not yet reached in America. They have a good money-order system, besides the registering of letters, and a system of expressage through the post. Thus a gentleman in Transylvania wants an India-rubber coat from Vienna. He writes to a house in that city, who put the package in the post and collect from it the value, and the purchaser receives it and pays the Post-office the price, plus a small expressage charge—probably fifty cents. Innumerable packages are thus transmitted throughout the Empire. The postage is everywhere five kreutzers—two and a-half cents. In this excursion we were not far from the house of Mr. Tissa, the leader of the opposition—a country gentleman of fortune and position, who has taken the radical part with great vigor. The Hungarians have the excellent English custom—which it is a pity we ever lost—of permitting a member of the House to be elected anywhere in the country. Our rule utterly excludes some of our best men from public affairs. The Hungarian method gives every man a chance somewhere in the country. Thus Mr. Tissa ran against a very intelligent gentleman, whom I know, in the Upper Maroch Valley, a very conservative district, and was defeated. He was also proposed in the village of Thorda, where I have just been—a fiercely radical place—and was triumphantly elected.

NEWSPAPERS.

I chanced, in coming down to Thorda, to meet an editor of a conservative journal, and had much talk with him. He says—what I hear everywhere—that the growth of newspapers since the Union (1867) is something marvelous. Each petty village will have its "Left" and "Right" journal, and the large towns have great numbers. Pesth boasts of a multitude of them. There seems to be almost as many, in relation to the population, as in America; and they surpass ours in personalities and scurrilousness. Their pages are crowded with scandals. No epithet is black enough to describe the party opponent. Both the parties support journals which do not pay, merely for their own interest. If the gentlemen's houses one finds numbers of them, even from as far away as Vienna; and of reviews, you see many, both native and foreign, the favorite being that incomparable *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The present growth of calumny, we may hope, is merely a phase of the progress of the Press, and soon to be checked by the good sense and good feeling of the people, who are carried away by their unaccustomed liberty.

My host had tried many experiments in breeding, and, among others, had introduced English cattle, but found one objection to be their sensitiveness to flies during the Summer heats. This region, like our own Northern districts, is exposed to extremes of heat during the short Summer, which favor a profuse growth of insect life. The cattle suffer from a large and most irritating fly, like our "deer-fly," and on this estate I observed the English stock were kept in stable in the midst of the day to avoid their bites. He had found the best breed a mixture of the thick-skinned Hungarian stock with Tyrolese or Dutch, the latter giving the milking power. The buffaloes he detested. "A perfect nuisance," he said, "and a most ugly brute." Outside of the village he had, I think, like most landholders, his droves of white cattle to breed for market, for these cattle are one of the chief exports of Transylvania. He had made efforts to introduce fish-culture, also, in his own waters, but without much success, owing to the attacks of some animal. He had, however, numbers of carps in his ponds.

THE ARISTOCRACY.

In one respect the large landholders of Eastern Hungary are worthy of their position. They are continually trying experiments in agriculture, stock-raising, and the use of machinery, which smaller farmers could not risk. Nearly all have English farm-machines, and many are very anxious to introduce American machinery, having heard of its ingenuity and cheapness. Reaping and threshing machines, horse-rakes and harrows and the like are very common; steam threshers, also, on the large estates. The only point where the Transylvania aristocracy have failed in their duty is in promoting the education and welfare of the poor. This is but natural. The masses in Eastern Hungary have been mainly Wallach, and, when they had the opportunity in the revolution, they plundered and wasted the property of the Magyars to the utmost extent. Their bitterness and hatred of the ruling race were beyond all bounds. It is an evidence of the innate magnanimity of the Hungarian race, that there is now among the gentry no feeling of revenge or bitterness toward this ignorant peasantry, though many a one has pointed to me blackened walls and ruined homesteads, the fruit of Wallach outrages. They regard them simply as very poor and debased people, who were stimulated to these frightful and cruel excesses by the Government at Vienna, which was probably the fact. No doubt, in earlier times, the Magyar nobility were oppressive and tyrannical toward the Wallach peasantry. But they were, at times, equally so toward their own tenantry of Hungarian blood. There does not seem evidence, however, of any especial injustice practiced upon the Roumanians. Certainly, the religious rights of the latter were never interfered with. The Magyar nobility should have an undying fame in history for their religious toleration. No country in Europe was ever so free from bigotry. Even in 1500 they expressed, through parliamentary enactment, principles of religious freedom which few countries in the nineteenth century have attained to. There never has been a religious war in Transylvania. Since the revolution (1848-49) the Wallachs have always been favored by the Government of Austria. For a period they in fact governed the country, as the Hungarians would take no part in the Government inaugurated by Vienna. In the Transylvania Parliament they formed the majority. Now, that Transylvania is part of Hungary, they are merely represented in the Parliament of Pesth, like any other nationality, in proportion to their ability to pay a low tax—$4 per annum. They are on a footing of complete political equality. They really do not deserve any important share in the administration, as they are so ignorant. Throughout Transylvania generally, seventy-five per cent of the population cannot read or write; and of the Wallach peasantry, probably ninety per cent. are utterly illiterate. To intrust such an ignorant mass with the suffrage, is simply to risk the permanency of the State. An "intelligence test" would meet the difficulty, and be fair to all races. The Hungarians have, however, substituted a low property test, by no means so good a one.

From all these past circumstances, it would be natural that the gentry should not feel their duty toward the Wallach poor, as similar classes do toward the lower masses in other countries. This was almost the only class defect that struck me among these sensible and generous-minded gentlemen and ladies. *Noblesse oblige* ought to be written more in all their family mottoes. The Christian duty of the fortunate to the unfortunate should be preached more from the pulpit. And the wise among them should look at "the signs of the times" with earnest caution. These families possess enormous estates, the inheritance of feudal times. They have already lost their feudal claims of labor to the value of millions of dollars. A party may yet arise who shall say, "Away with the *Gui* as well as the *Robot!* Let the nobleman give up his land, as well as his feudal service! Why should one man own hundreds of square miles, and the peasant only a few feet? Above all, why should a class have these immense advantages who are mere cumberers of the ground?" Nothing will check such a cry like real services of patriotism and humanity by this class. Let them by their wisdom, their liberality, their public spirit, heroism, and charity show that they are worthy of their high trust. Agrarianism is disarmed when aristocracy and property do their duties. A nobility which bears the burdens of civilization will always have a strong position. It is observable that the more liberal minds among the gentry are already feeling this responsibility. The removal of their feudal connections brings a new obligation toward the destitute and unfortunate.

In the Marost Valley, one of the leading ladies—a most accomplished and benevolent person—Countess Toldolagi, is now endeavoring to found an orphan asylum, an institution unknown here, as the feudal lords generally took charge of the orphan children. This lady is assisted by all the most influential ladies. Again, in Pesth, a Countess from the Karoli family—the wealthiest since the wasting of the Esterhazy estates in Hungary—is also seeking to found a refuge for street children, and one of her grounds of appeal is that the doing away of the feudal privileges leaves a new obligation on the upper classes. In general, however, it may be said that there is little of extreme pauperism in Hungary, and almost no poor-law administration. Even the most miserable Wallachs manage to live on wretched diet, and to help one another. And the true beggars and paupers of Hungary—the gypsies—either support themselves by music, or are kept by the gentry in the Winter and repay by labor in the Summer. In the largest cities, there is, of course, some suffering; but in the country, comparatively little; or, if there be, it is relieved by private charity. C. L. B.

French Spoliation Claims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past two years the TIMES has taken the lead in morals and reform, and thereby won the respect and esteem of all good men. It therefore caused great surprise that the article headed "Outlawed Claims" should have found a place in its columns. The article in question goes on to state: "We do not see why Uncle Sam should not be allowed the privilege of pleading the Statute of Limitation in bar of the thousand and one old claims that are constantly trumped up against him;" and it further states, "the worthy gentleman cannot be sued in a court of law to enforce payment of the debts due, or said to be due, from him." Now, is it honorable for the Government to shield itself behind a legal technicality and refuse payment of an honest debt—a debt collected from France upon the earnest solicitation of some of our ablest ministers to that Government, with war staring us in the face, and the final payment only effected through the friendly mediation of Great Britain.

The French Spoliation Claim was constantly urged by our representatives upon the notice of the French Court, and was finally paid; the sum, amounting to $15,000,000, was intended to reimburse certain private individuals who had suffered loss on account of the paper blockade, issued by the first Napoleon and known as the "Milan Decree." You further say, "If there is justice and equity in these claims, they ought to have been, and probably would have been, settled half a century ago." There seems to have been sufficient justice and equity for the French Government to have recognized them, and finally to have paid them; but, today, our own Government is represented with having for forty years withheld from her citizens the money paid by a foreign power for ravages upon private property.

You take the ground "that if these claims have not been liquidated, it is fair to presume they have not been backed up by a solid basis of equity." The claims have passed both houses of Congress under two Administrations, but failed to become law owing to the veto of Presidents Tyler and Pierce, showing thereby that the people through their representatives thought there was somewhat of justice and equity in the demands of the claimants.

Your doctrine, that since the original claimants for compensation for damages being dead, their legal heirs are thereby debarred their just privileges, would not stand good either in law or equity, and savors somewhat of the doctrine of repudiation. The time has so far passed that grand-children and indeed great-grandchildren are now the legal heirs to these claims, still they do not seem to be any nearer the receipt of that "substance and genuineness" which you claim as the peculiar gift of our good Uncle Sam, than their forefathers of half a century past.

In the President's Message to Congress on Monday last, he says in regard to the Alabama Claims: "It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid." No doubt this same language was used by President Jackson, on receipt of the information that the French Government had decided to pay our claims against it, and, in fact, on certain occasions Congress that these claims were to be paid, that Commissioners were appointed by it "to make an equitable division of the money among the several claimants."

And now may I ask the TIMES if, after forty years, the sufferers from the depredations of the Alabama being dead, and their claims amicably settled, are their grand-children to be told that our Government has availed itself of the "Statute of Limitation" and refuses the demand for what is justly theirs. EQUITY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1872.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A notice, signed A. K. Stephenson, Solicitor to the Treasury, was served on Nov. 26 on the solicitor for the "Claimant," to the effect that Lady Dudley was so dangerously ill that it was deemed advisable on the part of the Crown to have her Ladyship's depositions with regard to the case taken at once.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the tables of the returns from direct and indirect taxation for the first nine months of the present year. The returns from the first show an insignificant augmentation; those of the second show a deficit of 122,127,000 francs—48,222,000 francs being attributable to the old taxes, and 8,865,000 francs to those recently imposed.

There are in Austria twelve prisons for men and six for women. The number of prisoners at the end of last year was 10,422 of both sexes. The number of persons who died in prison during the year was 652. Every prisoner is enlisted to attend school regularly, and popular lectures are delivered to the prisoners on Sundays and holidays.

A flock of guanacos have arrived at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, being a present from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The animal is a variety of the lama, and its fleece, which is very much prized, is also scarce, so that the "naturalization of the animal in France would be an advantage to trade. The Brazilians call it "Spit in your eye," by reason of its singular habit of showing its anger to visitors by darting forth at them the grass which it is constantly chewing.

"F. S. A." writes to the London *Times*, on Nov. 29: "Those of your readers who are interested in such subjects may be glad to be informed of the melancholy fact that the old house in Plow-court, Lombard-street, in which the poet Pope was born and reared, and where first the "lisped in numbers, the numbers came," is being sold, and that, by the end of the present week not a vestige will remain of the old shop front in which the elder Pope exhibited his haberdashery. The shop continued to be a haberdasher's until a comparatively recent date, after which it was occupied by a firm of well-known chemists."

The *Swiss Times* gives a melancholy statement as to the condition of the poor in the Canton of Berne, which has been compiled from the reports of the Statistical Society and data furnished by sixty local physicians. At the end of last year, out of a total population of 506,475, there were 1,237 idiots and exciting and 1,259 persons suffering from mental aberration, of whom, by the way, scarcely a third could be received into the asylums. These figures show that in the canton the ratio of idiots and insane to the population is as 1 to 180, while in England the proportion is 1 to 300.

In a recent sale at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, in Wellington-street, London, the following interesting lot was included: Autographs of Martin Luther, Philip Melanchton, Johannes Bugenhagen, Caspar Cruciger, Justus Jonas, and George Maior, (Major.) These interesting autographs are written on two sheets of vellum, in folio. Each of the above early Reformers has devoted a whole page to commentary on some verse of the Bible, and added his signature in full, as well as the date, (1548,) except Justus Jonas, not dated, and Maior's, which is 1549. It is most probable that some student, before leaving the University of Wittemberg, obtained these autographs from his celebrated teachers as a souvenir. The lot fetched £41, and was secured by Mr. Labouchere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it is able to state, on the very best authority, that there is no truth in the alarming paragraphs which have recently appeared concerning the state of Mr. Carlyle's health. "They are all zero," as he expresses it. Mr. Carlyle is in the full enjoyment of his usual vigorous and good spirits; and his daily walks with surprising power of limb. A correspondent writes: "It is never pleasant for the youngest of us to be told we are looking awfully ill, even when we are in the best of health; and although Mr. Carlyle conceals any sense of pain at these reports—if he starts at all—he very heartily expresses his contempt for the concoctors of such catchpenny paragraphs, which are at once cruel and false. Probably these reports originate in ignorance. There is a gentleman often seen in Chelsea, much older than Mr. Carlyle, and very infirm, whose hat and clothes are so constructed that their owner is frequently mistaken for the distinguished author of *Sartor Resartus*."

The *Malta Times* of the 16th ult. refers to a search being made by Frenchmen, in Malta, for hidden treasure, and states that, as yet, they have had nothing. It contains the following statement: "The treasure is said to have been hidden by the French General, Vaubois, during the blockade, and the secret was made known to his daughter, by letter, a reputed copy of which has been shown to the local Government by the French agents at present here. An exact plan of the spot, it is affirmed, was in possession of a son of the deceased General, but this individual having killed himself in the late siege of Paris, it has been lost. The latter is, unfortunately, not very explicit, which is shown by search having been made in very different localities. The neighborhood of the French Creek is also one of the points supposed to be indicated, and search will be made there if the excavations near Ricasoli prove fruitless. The treasure buried is reported to consist of 900,000 francs in precious articles of various descriptions, and 500,000 francs in gold coin, the half of which united amount will fall to the share of the Malta Government should it be found."

A correspondent, writing to the London *Times* from Colombo, says: "The pearl fishery of Ceylon is not to be depended upon in future in and at our avenue. I should explain my reason for the statement. It is true that, on the official examination of the pearl banks of Aripo, on the north-west coast of the island, they were found well stocked with young oysters, which should, in due course, yield a valuable fishery; but it is impossible to avoid a fear that the disappointment which attended the

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 55 PINE-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends eighty miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above-named lines, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 90 2-3 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE
CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railroad.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
Bearing interest at 7 per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard."

Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort, on the Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD at Valparaiso, a distance of over 200 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and is upon the completed portion only the bonds amounting to $20,000,000 are now offered at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. The road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those who have investigated, and have been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have some repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend the bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to **GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,** Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, Formerly of Vermilye & Co.
SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

---

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS 10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,285,000; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $496,216.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FISH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for sale

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, the 14th inst., until the morning of the 27th inst.

DEC. 13. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 20 PINE-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, at Interestice, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a gold check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to the office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. SHARDSLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 15, 1861, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of December next.

Payment to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock bearing date on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, at par.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st day of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. SHELTON HORSMANDEN, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARROW, Attorney-General.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
50,000 CLAY COUNTY, 7 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000 CARMI TOWN, 7 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York and by the towns accounting their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds as near to maturity as they could be purchased, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,000 2
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	6,555 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND BY ERLANGER & CO., CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following Seven Per Cent. Loans of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $219,000 Deficiency Bonds of 1872, due November, 1878.
2. $80,000 South Seventh-street Bonds, due in yearly installments of $4,000 from 1878 to 1892.
3. $40,000 Central-avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1894.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

No proposals at less than par will be entertained.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
NOS. 31 AND 33 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, DEC. 12, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the office of the Company on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

WM. HUBBARD, CHARLES R. SWORD,
ROBERT BOWNE, ISAAC E. ALLEN,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, JOHN H. HOLDEN,
NATHANIEL R. WEED, JOHN W. FLETCHER,
JAMES N. DRAKE.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 12th inst., ROBERT BOWNE, Esq., was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, unanimously.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STORE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their store, No. 140 Fulton-street, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 1 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 10 to 11 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NORTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 637 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, DEC. 5, 1872.

FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED IN SUMS FROM $10,000 TO $100,000. BURLING & ATKINSON, No. 220 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNCE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS.....$3,234,636 24
Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.
Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on book on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank No. 16 Bowery, south-westcorner of Canal-st.
Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
A. A. QUINTARD, President.
SETH C. BURGE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 128 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $2,000,000.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 6 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN. (FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1873.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English.
For circulars apply to C. M. BOGERT, Esq., No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, P. M. A.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 229 Madison-av.
School Session, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DIEBITS INSTITUTE,
Miss M. A. B. PHILLIPS, Principal,
No. 19 West 45th-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th-avs.), a thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Ora, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. W. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York; and others.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $250 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
School opens Sept. 23.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, which Hills more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with these advantages the healthy rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $350 and $400 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 23.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 32 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the place selected for the boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages taught by resident teachers. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loubrel, No. 41 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for Pupils of the Public Schools, for the moral, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss I. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 23d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., M. D., J. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, Mathematical and German Institute, No. 680 4th-av., between 45th and 46th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Hackensack, N. J. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED AT EACH Post-office town in the United States. Address (with stamp) "American Educational Union," No. 37 Broadway. Duties light, and pay liberal. We want a gentleman for public schools on Long Island, and a lady for vocal and instrumental music in Ohio, two ladies for schools in Texas, and two in this State, a French lady for City Seminary, and a male teacher skilled in "Tonic Sol-fa." All teachers should have "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, FULLY competent to teach the elementary branches of the English language thoroughly to primary as well as grammar scholars; one that has experience in the system of our public schools preferred. Apply to G. M. LEVENTRITT, Chairman Post-office Box No. 4,790.

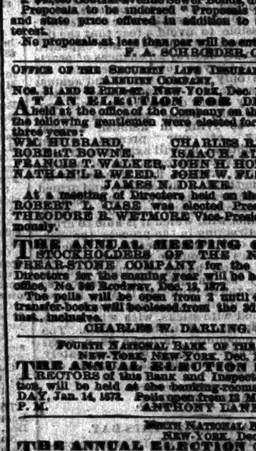
TEACHERS WANTED TWO FRENCH ladies for best City schools; French, German, and music, for Georgia and New-Jersey ($600 and home); other good positions for educated foreign ladies, in City and county. Apply to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES to receive pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, Times Up-town Office, No. 548 West 42d-st.

A TEACHER OF CULTURE, EXPERIence, and ability, desires a situation in a school or family, or as companion to a lady. Address Miss HENLEY, care of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 25 Union-square.

A FRENCH LADY FROM PARIS, who has had the best of advantages, desires to give lessons in French. Address A. R., care of Mrs. Van Beuren, No. 347 4th-av.

A THOROUGH AND VERY SUCCESSful teacher of English generally, mathematics, desires a position. Address EYERSON, Box No. 176 Times Office.



DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, DEC. 12, 1872.

There will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873, a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, and a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Payable to stockholders of the respective Companies as registered on the books at the close of business on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Transfer-books will close at that time, and open again at 10 A. M. on the morning of THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

JAMES C. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, DEC. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 16th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 16th inst.

C. B. KARVIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 39 AND 41 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, DEC. 13, 1872.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending last inst., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst. and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January.

JOHN KERLES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 73 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th, both inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot,
NEW-YORK, DEC. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 20 day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1872, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1873.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD due Dec. 15, 1872, will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 16 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from wood-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at the Department until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of a fine quality, suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent their injury in transit; and, in other respects, the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department, in all the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the approval of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies which may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by the express routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with manila, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so fastened as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be printed, with the exception of the blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

SYSTEM AND FORM OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety-four million; the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimate, which are given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, or thereafter, to be held subject to the order and use of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in a separate apartment distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose, and all instruments and dies and rolls shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the Agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspection, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act localizing and making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1872, Statutes at Large, volume 17, page 528, approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the increase upon stamps in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor be willing, and the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation contracted herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the securities shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms to be furnished by the Department, sealed up, and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 25th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD R. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF THE NAME of DALLAS, McKERROLL and WILKINSON.—Wanted full particulars of the children or descendants of Alexander and William Dallas, Duncan McKerroll, by his wife, Isabella Dallas, and of John Wilkinson, by his wife, Janet Dallas, all of whom are entitled to share in the succession of the late Peter Dallas, of Glasgow, in Scotland, brother of the above named, who died, unmarried and intestate, on the 22 of June, 1872.

The parties were all native of Islay, in Scotland, and the families of the three first-named are supposed to be in North Carolina, and of John Wilkinson in Canada.

Affidavits and evidence of pedigree, authenticated by a British Consul, to be lodged with JAMES GALT, of No. 88 West Nile-st., Glasgow, Scotland, his judicial factor on Mr. Dallas' estate.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield McKee, Erie County, Penn., and of late in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 13, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body, or effects, by applying to J. W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

INFORMATION WANTED.—IF THIS should meet the eye of any of the family of URIAH ELLIS, of Harrietsham, England, Miss F. Mercer would like to see them. Address Miss MERCER, care J. E. Sturgis, Brookline, Mass.

IF FINLEY McINTOSH WILL RETURN all will be forgiven. Nothing known by any body. Write to the Albany. Fear nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 11, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 3:40, 7:30 (Sat.), 8:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:30 (Ex.), 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 5:45 (Ex.) and 8:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:00 (Sat.), 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 (Ex.), 3:30 (Ex.), 4:30, 5:30, 5:45 (Ex.) and 8:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:30, 11:00 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, and 5:45 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:30, 8:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, and 5:45 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:30, 4:00 (Ex.), 4:30, 5:00 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:00 (Ex.), 6:45 (Ex.) and 8:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Danbury, 8:00, 8:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:45 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30 (Ex.), 2:30, 3:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield, 3:00 (Ex.), 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 (Ex.), 6:45, 7:30, 8:00 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 8:10 P. M., for Boston, via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and Intermediate stations, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, at 8:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 8:10 P. M., for Boston, via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:30, 8:10 P. M

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

James E. Murphy, Auctioneer.

Bible-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. M. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1872, At 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the following described real estate:

FIRST-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 16th-st.

Dimensions as per diagram above. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying off at any day after sale.

Maps at the office of MR. MULLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOR PRINT WORKS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, the bankrupt stock of the Lodi Print Works, on the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," with the land, buildings, fixtures, fixed machinery, Print Works, belonging to the Company, without reserve, or sale of private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.

NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 48 Lawrence-street, New-York City.

N.B.—The Lodi Print Works will be sold at the same time, pursuant to order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—For sale, very reasonably, together with the new and elegant furniture, the house, a most elegant four-story medium-sized high-stoop brownstone house, with built and finished in the best modern style; handsomely decorated and fitted up; has every modern improvement; one of the most desirable every convenient and attractive houses that can be found; location is the choicest part of Murray Hill; cash or approved mortgage. Inquire of owner, or apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN AT JERSEY CITY.—Owner leaving town will sell his elegant semi-cellular brick house, 100-foot lot; thirteen rooms, elegantly finished, all modern improvements, splendid location, only five minutes' walk from Desbrosses and Cortlandt-ferry; cost $12,000; will take $7,000; only $3,000 cash; balance on mortgage, or will exchange. Other valuable property to sell on easy terms to suit everybody. Call and see me, or send stamp for reply. J. M. GIBSON, Assessor, No. 17 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, second block from ferry.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 1128 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; also, No. 61 West-av., new being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

VALUABLE AVENUE AND STREET lots near the new Manhattan Market for sale. Low prices and easy terms. F. J. FITCH, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. HOLMES' BROTHERS, No. 48 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—MEDINA, NEAR BROOME, 25 feet, 3-story brick; very lucrative; reduced price. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 115 West 41st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the sale of country seats. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large farms is a specialty.

F. C. & D. BROWN, No. 95 Broadway.

References: Hon. William Orton, Messrs. Boyd, Brothers & Co., Wm. H. Lodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY, WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the ferry, a fine three-story brick house, nine rooms, perfect order, well situated in a fashionable neighborhood, with or without furniture; price very low; a great bargain; reasons given if desired. Apply for particulars inquire of D. W. FAIRCHILD, No. 40 Morris-st., New-York.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPEWALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &c.—LOTS FOR SALE ON EAST RIVER.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, East Rivers, Gowanus Bay, Gravesend and Brooklyn Cities; prices $300 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF GROUND, 100 by 100 feet, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, 44 feet front by 100 feet depth, with a plot 100 feet square on Crosby-st., suitable for a factory, or for sale or lease. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, fields and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one or more; by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Bleecker-st. and Broadway, now 1 Park-place, Newark.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE WEST-chester property for New-York or Brooklyn improved property; cash difference. HOLMES BROS., No. 48 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 4.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A very desirable store on Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, suitable for a boot or other large business. Apply to E. RICHARDS, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 407 and 409 Bowery-st., each six stories and basement, with all the modern improvements, also the house, No. 411 Bowery, having three and one-half stories. Apply to JACOB WEBER, No. 415 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS.—FOR RENT, IN THE Richmond Building, 5th-av. and Broadway, apartments, single or en suite, suitable for large or small families and parties. Apply on the premises to HIRAM CRANSTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A well-built narrow house, between 6th and Madison-avs., below 40th-st.

HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 48 East 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of lady's acquaintance, or lady with $10,000 to invest in a ladies' seminary of long standing, now being rebuilt entirely new, and in which pupils have already been expended; is a person willing to investing the money cast politics for any share, for use of money, and a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, boarded; Presbyterian Church preferred. Address, Rev. DAWSON, Box No. 119 Times Office.

$30,000 OR UPWARDS.—A MEMBER of the New-York Stock Exchange desires to form a partnership for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business with a person of business habits and good address; references given and required. Address C., Box No. 1,320 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THE best business street in Brooklyn. E. D., a rare chance; has been established long years, and is a good paying business; sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Apply at No. 124 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AN OLD BROADWAY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—It is the oldest and best stand in Broadway, and for the past eleven years it has been the most popular bookstore up-town or in the City. Apply to F. LEYPOLDT, No. 715 Broadway, upstairs, first room.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INterest in an old established yellow pine business, with a capital of $20,000 to $40,000; must give good references. Address W. H. S., Box No. 4,202 Post-office, New-York.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE CHEAP A new Gordon Press, with all other articles for a small printing-office. Call at No. 21 Chestnut-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DEALER,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Sign Gilt Gothic Books.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT STAND-ing Gothic, lately used by the Bowling-Green Savings Bank; it is built of French black walnut, and cost, complete, with brass class railing; can be seen till the 14th inst., at No. 33 Broadway. Apply on the premises to FLINT & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap, for cash or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 93 Hudson-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GERRY & CO., GROCERS, No. 1,320 Broadway, corner 36th-st., would most respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their stock of choice and Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors (Messrs. J. and W. Gerry) some forty years ago, as the finest wine and brandies that can be found on the London market. Our stock of teas and groceries is the choicest that the China, English, French and Domestic markets afford. Please call and examine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. C. SUTCLIFFE will preach THIS (Saturday) EVENING in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Redemptive Ground. Morning service at 10½. Strangers welcome.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, sermon by Rev. R. GAY, with third lecture. Subject—A Country home for the Poor Children. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 12 M. Prayer-meeting every Friday evening. All regular pews of worship are cordially invited.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 2d-av.—Monthly day of SABBATH. Sermon by 10½ by Rev. Dr. KNAPP, Secretary of the M. E. Church. In the EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor, Rev. J. Parker. Seats all free. Prayer-meeting at 3½. Communion Sunday.

A LLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Houston-st.—Rev. J. PERRY, Pastor.—SIX SABBATH EVENING discourses will be delivered in the Church by prominent Pastors of this City; the fifth of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. PATTON, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock.

AFOURTH HALL, BROADWAY AND 20th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures 10½ A. M. Subject, First Corinthians, 15th chapter, 20th verse—"Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept." Lyceum of Children, 12 M.

AT DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, ON SUDden-st., near Spring-st.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. TUSSON; at 7½, by Rev. J. O. OAKLEY. Sunday-school anniversary address at 3 P. M., by Rev. L. S. WEBB, D. D. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' MEEK CHURCH, CORner Henry and Cremmel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. H. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

A ENTERTAINMENT OF THE INSTRUCTIVE order of the Central Methodist M. E. Sunday-school, 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED at the Hall of the Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 137 and 139 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sailors and their friends cordially invited.

BISHOP VAIL WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of his work in Kansas.

BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 34TH-ST., near Broadway.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. CAMERON.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 17TH-AV., between 12th and 14th sts., Rev. E. BOTTOME, Pastor.—Opening of new Chapel (Washington) at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop Foster; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. F. HURST, D. D. The Chapel (Opening Service) will commence at 3 P. M. in the Church; Rev. Bishop JAMES, Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., Rev. J. M. REID, D. D., Rev. GEORGE I. HAW, D. D., and Rev. ANDREW LINGANORE, D. D., participate. Trustees on attendance to seat strangers.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 37th-av. and 36th-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 9, 3 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. R. GAY, Jr., will preach, and at 7½ P. M. will deliver the "Home of the Good Shepherd." Haverstraw. At 7½ P. M. Rev. FRED. BRICK BILL will preach, and a collection will be made for the poor of St. Ambrose Parish, New-York City.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner 79th-st. and Madison-av. Rev. HENRY W. FOWLER, Pastor. SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Subject—MORNING, Consciousness and its Cure. In the EVENING will be just a course of practical sermons to the young people. Subject—Getting Ready. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½, in Chickering Hall, the University Building, Washington square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject—Prayer and an Emphatic Word, with the Lord and Humanity of Spirit and Life.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ADAM D. WILSON, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., will deliver the sixth of the series of Sabbath evening discourses to young people.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 37TH-ST., near Broadway.—Services SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING Conference addressed to young men; all are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 2d-av. Rev. U. T. THACKERAY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 15th, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach.

ENTICEMENTS TO CRIMINAL GAINS.—Colloquies in the Market Places, the Council Chambers, and the Highways, will be the subjects of discourses by Rev. Dr. ROLAND, Pastor of Trinity Church, 35th-st., near Lexington-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. M. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. and from 3½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Look in.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Divine service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Broadway.—Rev. H. H. STEBBINS, Pastor; preaches on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, on the Wells of Salvation. At 7½, on Samson between the Pillars.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Elder MOSES F. DOWNING, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Where the Ark rests free, if free indeed. Come.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; entrance 125th and 126th-sts. Sunday-school at 2½. Prayer-meeting and lecture, FRIDAY EVENING.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE Morning Star Sunday-school, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Lesson taught by ARTHUR MERRIAM. Address by Rev. J. H. CHECKMAN and other prominent speakers. Collection for Christmas.

"IT IS DONE!"—WHAT IS DONE? BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach the Truth of God on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in 30 Bleecker-st. Fashionable people. Seats free. Subject—The Great Last Plague—Note.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, 48 BROADway (river-square.)—O. E. BROTHERGIAN, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—The and Abuse of the Faith in Immortality.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching in the MORNING by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D.; preaching in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN PARKHURST, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 57th-st., near Madison-av., Rev. H. D. GREE, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—December meeting, MONDAY EVENING, at 7½, at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Subject, Sunday-school Teaching. Addresses by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. C. WEBB, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½. Rev. J. M. HAWKS, presiding elder. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 3RD-st., between 4th and 5th avs.—Rev. J. SPROUL KENNEDY, Pastor.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—How to Make Home Happy. Strangers always welcome.

REMOVAL.—CHURCH OF THE RESURrection, formerly known as Madison-av. Mission, has removed to 1 Madison-av., cor. 27th-st. Divine service will be held by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., on SUNDAY, MORNING, at 10½ and 7½, P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church on Friday and Saturday evenings, for the purpose of renting the pews. The Vestry respectfully solicit the co-operation of our new neighbors.

REV. WM. R. TAYLOR, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will deliver his first lecture in America in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, next, 19th inst. Subject—Life and Labors of the Baptist Pastor Prince for the Sunday-school.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, WILL preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Bishop R. S. FOSTER, Rev. C. S. HARROWER, and Rev. WM. F. BURRIS will preach in behalf of St. Mark's (Colored) M. E. Church at 7½ P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 43d-st., near 6th-av.

RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF NEW-York will consecrate the free Chapel of St. Thomas' Church, on St. Thomas' Day, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock. The Chapel is situated on 43d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARKSON will preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 15. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN F. COCKSHAW, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, 27 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Attendance cordially invited.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 34th-st., near 6th-av., and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RUTGERS-CHURCH, BRAMELL NO. 81 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and stranger-like welcome.

REV. J. F. HARSH, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. R. P. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at 108 West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. M. PINNEY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your lecture last Sabbath evening in relation to Africa, was so full of information and other attractiveness, and was so acceptable and instructive to the congregation, we desire to express our thanks, and request a copy for the sake of the thousands of our fellow-citizens who did not hear you. We remain, you to request it at an early day. Yours very truly,

GEAR, JONES, DELYNE,
M. IRENEUS PRIME,
WM. TRACY,
REV. M. BOLLENBACHER,
HOWARD CROSBY,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
HENRY M. FIELD,
JOHN H. DODGE,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
E. P. ROGERS,
WM. H. DODGE,
JOHN C. LOWRIE,
DAVID HOSKING,
H. B. WILSON,
WM. RANKIN,
HENRY GRINNELL,
C. A. BLOW HANCE,
R. D. G. PRINCE,
R. L. FANCHER,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
JOHN A. BROOK,
J. P. DURBIN,
TOWNSEND HARRIS,
LUTHER H. MABIE,
R. BANGS,
THEODORE DWIGHT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

To Chas. P. Daly, S. Broome Friend, Wm. Tracy, and others.

GENTLEMEN: I accept with pleasure your kind invitation, and on the next BREAKFAST EVENING, will lay, here in the Hall of the Corner Union.

As some disappointment has been expressed that Dr. Livingstone's journey was so briefly discussed, permit me instead of repeating the lecture of last Sunday evening to take for my subject "The Progress of Modern Discovery in Africa, from the days of Mungo Park to Dr. Livingstone."

Very respectfully, your J. B. PINNEY.

Lecture to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the City and County of New-York.—The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Sunday-school room of Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. W. R. CROSS, of St. John's Chapel, will read an essay, the subject being "The Sacred Songs of Children." The subject of discussion will be, "Is it wise to have the Sunday-school lessons in rotation, or to what other cause is it owing that so many of those who pass through the Sunday-school fail to become living members of the Church?" All who are interested in Sunday-school work, and are members of the Association, or not, are cordially invited to be present.

ARTHUR O. KIMBER, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sabbath—SUNDAY, Dec. 15, preaching by Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, Pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. Subject—Fighting Against Christ, and at 7½ P. M. Subject, Christ's Trust. Young people's meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday-school. The Pastor, Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, as Pastor of this Church will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. PAXTON, ROBINSON, T. L. HARRISON, and others are expected to take part in the services. Former members and friends of the Church, are invited as much as may wish to, on the occasion.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 37TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. O. E. WOODBURY will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, D. D., at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Charleston, S. C., at 7½ P. M. Free seats.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. DARGAN, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer for SUNDAY MORNING—Jesus Blessed! Arise Jesus! Bapers the Immersion. Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—A funeral discourse will be preached by Elder JOHN B. COOK, on the death of Sister Mary Ann Mathias, on SUNDAY, 15th, at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to hear—He Sleeps in Jesus, Blessed Sleep.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL.—TRINITY Parish, No. 202 Bowery.—Rev. ARTHUR C. KIMBER having been appointed to the charge of this Mission, services will be held in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

SERVICES OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, near 23d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; followed by a short address by Rev. GEO. H. THOMAS, on the Golden-chain rooted out by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GREAM, Pastor.—Preaching may be expected to-morrow morning at 10½ and afternoon at the usual hours, 10½ and 3 o'clock. To strangers we extend a cordial invitation.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 3D-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Special services and sermon for the children at 3½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH AND 9th sts., west of 8th-av.—GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY, 15th inst., Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Service and sermon at 10½. Sunday-school, 2½. Rev. CLARENCE BURL will preach at 7½ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC SERMONS, WITH REFerence to modern thought, by Rev. Dr. ROLLAND, ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 12th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., followed by a discussion.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-St., near 8th-av.—Rev. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers provided with seats.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

TWO GREAT MEETINGS IN ONE NIGHT.

The attention of the Christian public is earnestly called to the fact that two great meetings in the interest of

CITY MISSION WORK

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, as follows:

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. Newman's church.)

D. W. Dixon, Esq., will preside, and Rev. R. D. BROWN, D. D., and Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (Near 4th-av.)

Speakers:

CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, Esq., Rev. WM. ROSE, and W. K. PETION, Esq.

These meetings will be held under the auspices of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary society.

COME OUT AND HELP US.

TWO HALLS TO LET FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Apply to E. SOMERVILLE, No. 38 4th-av.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSE OF MERCY, New-York, will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on the evening of the third Sunday in Advent, Dec. 15.

The Bishop of the Diocese will preside. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.—Also, the annual report will be read, and the usual collection taken.

THE THIRD LECTURE IN THE Tuesday series, Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age will be given by Rev. WILLIAM COTTON SCOTT, D. D., at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ P. M. Subject—Is there a Personal God? or, Law as Related to Will in the Universe.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 5th-st., near Sixth-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. F. ABBOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

"WHY THE WORLD WILL NOT Believe the Church as a Witness of Christ." Preaching by Rev. Dr. C. F. BRIGGS, Christ's Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. C. STEWART, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. The Psalm of David sung in this Church.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Waverly-place and 5th-av., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Pastor.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HARRIS of Grace Church will preach in the EVENING.

INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1872.—In pursuance of a resolution from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 126 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, as aforesaid, the stock of the said Company will be forfeited, pursuant to the statutes of the State.

MARCUS P. HODGES, President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a resolution of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 29, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, the sum of twenty per cent. of their per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished. Old POLICIES in Companies REFUSED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNLAIS SHIPPEN, No. 5 Pine-st., basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
WM. C. PENNY,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of L. HEYNIGER & CO., for the transaction of a wholesale woolen and willow ware business at Nos. 16 Pearl-st. and 102 Front-st., New-York.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASK FOR

RED HORSE POWDER

FOR THE PRESENT

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Scatter the Powder freely in the manger daily. If your stock is diseased, follow directions accompanying each 25 and 50 cent pack (German and English). For your cattle and hogs, mix in their slop; for poultry, mix in the water they drink, and then feed. This Powder is prepared by CYRUS BROWN, Druggist, Chemist, and Horseman of twenty-five years' experience, at his Drug and Chemical Emporium, Milton, Pa. If your nearest druggist or merchant has not the Powder, send to the proprietor for them. He will send you also certificates of cures on all kinds of stock and poultry.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 424 West 23d-st., corner of Broadway and 6th-av.; Eq. 308 West 42d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; full line of Blankets for stores and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. H. SMITH & CO., No. 48 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE HACKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, one seat, very pony phaetons, buggies, light rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS UNION, 734 and Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left over last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 734 and Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGES and stable use, large sizes, white, &c., the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 164 Fulton-st., near William.

$1.75 FAIR—HEAVY BROWN, GRAY Blankets, white, blue, gray, scarlet and all colors; Blankets, Trust and Flush Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

COUPE—IN PERFECT ORDER, HUBLETTE Closed, at CASSIN'S Every-stable, No. 115 East 13th-st.

HOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

American and European Plans.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, SINGLE ROOMS; for rooms or single, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 424 West 23d-st., corner of Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 42d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STUYVESANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 22d and 23d sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators, Centrally located for the principal theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND Proprietors.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 5TH-AV., 13D-St., and Broadway.—Table d'Hôte at 5½ per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects.

W. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS OR apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., free of cost, at first-class hotel, by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,307 Broadway.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen; terms convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 204 West 23d-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family can have an elegant parlor floor, with water closet, bath, &c., and board; good table, at No. 207 West 40th-st., three doors from Broadway.

A LARGE, PLEASANT SECOND-story front room, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, very reasonable. Inquire of Mr. WHITE, at No. 448 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor (will accommodate a large family) now vacant in the pleasantly-situated double house, No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for a married gentleman or single gentleman; also two small rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place, single and double rooms, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 29 EAST 45TH-ST., CORNER MADison-av.—A second-story room, with bay window, to let, with board; also, a desirable room for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 367 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars. References given and required.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 115 East 20th-st.

NO. 204 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with

HORACE GREELEY'S WILLS.

Interesting Discussion and Testimony Before Surrogate Coffin.

A New Document Discovered—Mr. Greeley's Original Bequests—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Westchester Courts.

The proceedings before Hon. Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, in the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greeley, executed Nov. 29, a few days before his death, were resumed yesterday.

At the opening of Court, George P. Nelson, Esq., counsel employed by Mr. Wm. M. Skinner, guardian of Miss Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, to protect her interest in the matter, rose and said: "I desire to know where we stand. Who appears here to contest the will of Nov. 29, 1872? I desire to know who employs Mr. Williams to appear here, without which I contend that he has no standing here."

Mr. Williams replied that it was already on record.

Mr. Nelson again contended that the executors of the will of 1871 had no standing there—that they had no right in the Court.

Mr. Williams interrupted Mr. Nelson, and proceeded to read some articles which had appeared in one of the City journals, which he considered was a threat held out to himself, and called upon the Court to exercise its authority in protecting him from any outrage.

Surrogate Coffin in reply said that he had not read the articles, and whatever respect he entertained for journalists, whatever they might say would have no influence over his actions, and requested the counsel to proceed with the case.

After considerable legal skirmishing, Miss Lampson was called for, but that lady failing to make her appearance through a misunderstanding, much time was lost while a carriage could be sent for her four miles distant. In the meantime the Court took a short recess.

On reassembling, Mr. Williams undertook to make a proposition in regard to the disposition of the estate, whereupon Judge Hart stated that Miss Ida Greeley had already executed a will, giving one-half of the entire estate, real and personal, to her sister Gabrielle, reserving her right to watch over and direct the education of her sister Gabrielle until she arrives at the age of twenty-one years; also the right to sell the real estate, with the written consent of Gabrielle, although a minor. That when Miss Gabrielle arrives at the age of twenty-one years, then Miss Ida, according to pledges given by her, will give her sister Gabrielle such other legal documents as her counsel may deem proper, to place her in absolute control over one-half of the entire estate. The instrument was delivered to Miss Gabrielle and taken in charge of by her guardian's counsel, Mr. Nelson.

Miss Lampson, in her cross-examination by Mr. Williams, testified as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stuart, Miss Ida Greeley, Mr. Reginald Hart, and Mr. Charles Haines were present at the execution of the will; I did not know or expect that I should be called up to take any part in the execution of the will before I went into the room, or either of the other parties; I went into the room; I entered the room between two and three o'clock that day, and I did not leave until after the last moments of Mr. Greeley, except that I stepped out into the hall a few minutes only; I do not know first I saw anything about the execution of the will was when Mr. Stuart brought the will forward to show it to Mr. Greeley; I knew there was a will before; I had never seen it; I had never seen any copy of it; I do not know, but I believe, that Mr. Hart has in his possession a policy of insurance on my life for the sum of $5,000, underwritten by the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, said policy having been obtained for and made payable to my said wife for her own exclusive use and benefit.

I also give and bequeath unto my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, four of my shares of the capital stock of the New-York Tribune Association, and I hereby authorize the trustees or directors of said Association to sell the said shares, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said Association, within six calendar months after my decease, and to pay over the proceeds of such sale to my said wife. And in case my said wife should elect to buy in one or more shares of said stock to hold on her own account, I desire that she may have the privilege of doing so, under and in accordance with said constitution and by-laws.

I also give and bequeath unto my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, my and all other personal property of every nature and kind, wherever the same may be, of which I may die possessed, or in any wise the owner—save such as is hereafter disposed of or otherwise appropriated.

I have made the foregoing devises and bequests to my said wife, in the fullest confidence that she will do by our children—and I have no other—and by such of our children as may hereafter be born to us, whatever may be just and right, and that in thus providing for my wife I am in effect providing for my children.

Second—And I hereby give and bequeath unto my children above referred to, six shares of the capital stock of the said New-York Tribune Association, to wit: to my daughter Ida Lillian Greeley three shares thereof, and to my daughter Gabrielle Miriam Greeley three shares thereof; and I hereby authorize the trustees or directors of said Association to sell six shares, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said Association, within six months after my decease, and to pay over the proceeds of such sale to my said children in the proportions aforesaid, provided such child or children be of the age of twenty-one years. But in case said children, or one of them, shall not be of the age aforesaid, then I direct that the proportion of such child or children as shall not have attained to the age aforesaid, to be paid over to the legally-appointed guardian of such child or children.

And in case another child or other children shall hereafter be born to me and my said wife, then I direct that the proceeds of the sale be divided equally among all of said children, share and share alike, and that their respective proportions of such purchase money be paid over to them or guardians as aforesaid.

And I desire that in case either of my said children shall elect to buy in or purchase one or more of said shares, that such child may be at perfect liberty so to do, and to hold the same in his own name, if of the age of twenty-one years, or in the name of her guardian if she be under twenty-one years of age.

Third—I direct that all the remaining shares of the stock of said Association, not hereinbefore disposed of or appropriated, which I may own or be entitled to at the time of my death, be sold by the said directors in due form as aforesaid, as soon after my decease as may be practicable and expedient. And the proceeds of such as is be at once paid over to my executors hereinafter named, and from the moneys so to be received I make the following bequests:—

I give and bequeath to my brother, Zaccheus Greeley, of Wayne Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, the sum of one thousand dollars.

I give and bequeath unto my sister, Margaret Greeley Bush, now of Clymer, in the County of Chautauqua, State of New-York, the sum of two thousand dollars. And in case she shall not survive me, then I give and bequeath the said sum of two thousand dollars to her children, Eugene, Clara, and Horace, share and share alike. And in case either of said children should not survive me, then I give and bequeath the said sum of two thousand dollars to the survivor or survivors of them.

I give and bequeath to my brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, the sum of one thousand dollars. To my sister, Arminda Greeley, the sum of one thousand dollars. To my sister, Esther Cleveland, the sum of one thousand dollars. And in case either or any of the three last above-named legatees should not survive me, then I give and bequeath the said sum of one thousand dollars to the husband or wife of such deceased legatee. And in case the said Arminda Greeley or Esther Greeley Cleveland, or either, should die before the decease of my daughter, leaving no husband or husbands, then I give and bequeath the said sum of one thousand dollars to the children of them respectively, to wit: the sum of one thousand dollars to the child or children of the said Arminda Greeley, share and share alike, and the sum of one thousand dollars to the child or children of the said Esther Greeley Cleveland, share and share alike.

4. I give and bequeath the balance and remainder of the proceeds of the sale of my real stock, which shall remain after the full payment of the legacies hereinbefore made and set forth, as follows, that is to say:

a—I give and bequeath to Charles L. Brace, or to his successors in the chief direction of the Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York, in trust, to be expended for the use and benefit of said Society, in the prosecution of its noble and humane enterprise of forwarding the outcast and destitute children of the City of New-York to Christian home among the farmers and mechanics of the Western States.

b—I give and bequeath one thousand dollars to the New-York Association for the Relief and Support of the Poor, thereof Isaiah Hartley is now chief manager.

c—I give and bequeath five thousand dollars to Peter Cooper, Richard H. Manning, Marcus Spring, Charles Partridge, and William G. Creamer, or so many of them as shall accept this trust, and to their associates and successors, to be by them invested to form a nucleus of a fund to which I hope others will contribute, the income of which fund, as it shall be come sufficient, I desire and direct shall be devoted to locating upon an office in the City of New-York, where to all persons seeking employment in any capacity, or wishing to employ workers, may freely resort, and obtain such advice or assistance, and bargain with such other for services—it being understood that all who receive benefit from such office, contract thereby a moral obligation to contribute to the support of such office in proportion to the benefit thus realized.

d—I give and bequeath whatever sum shall remain of the proceeds of the sale of said stock, after fully paying and discharging all of the foregoing bequests, and after paying all my just debts therefrom, to the People's College Association, chartered by the Legislature of the state of New-York, provided my executors shall be of opinion that said Association is capable of accepting this bequest, and is likely to realize the purposes and objects for which it was chartered or founded.

And in case this latter clause should for any cause lapse, or my said executors should be of opinion that the said Association is not likely to realize the objects and purposes for which it was chartered or founded, then I give and bequeath the said sum that shall remain of the proceeds of such sale of said stock, after fully paying and discharging my just debts I may then be owing, to the said Peter Cooper, Richard H. Manning, Marcus Spring, Charles Partridge, and William G. Creamer, their associates and successors, to be added to the sum of five thousand dollars aforesaid, and applied to the great enterprise of finding work for all willing hands, and willing hands for all needful work.

Fourth—I give, bequeath, and devise unto my brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, my farm or estate in the Township of Wayne, County of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, wherein he now resides, to be used and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, and at his decease I give, bequeath, and devise the same to Ephraim Greeley, his wife, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, upon condition that all the taxes and assessments thereon shall be duly and punctually paid, the timber growing thereon carefully and properly preserved, and the whole of said farm or estate kept in good and ample repair during the whole time of their or either of their use or occupancy thereof; and from and immediately after the decease of my said brother and his wife, or the survivor of them, I give, bequeath, and devise the same to the elder surviving son of my said brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, and his heirs and assigns forever—provided, and upon the express condition, that he shall remain upon the said farm or estate during the period the same shall be so occupied by his father and mother, as aforesaid, and shall, during the whole of that period, improve, beautify, and advance the same in a good and husbandlike manner; and in case he shall decline or omit to do so, or shall decline this devise, as charged as aforesaid, then I give and devise the same to his next oldest brother, charged in like manner; and in case he shall decline or omit so to comply with the terms and conditions aforesaid, or either, or other, of the devises so charged as aforesaid, then I give and devise the same to his next oldest brother, upon the same terms and conditions aforesaid; and so on to the youngest of said brothers; and I hereby request whomsoever of said brothers shall accept this devise not to sell or otherwise dispose of said farm or estate, or of any part of it, issue to some one or more of his brothers or sisters, and to the end therefore that said brothers shall contribute to the extent of his ability, it being my earnest desire that said farm or estate should remain in the family of my ancestors as long as may be.

Fifth—I give and devise to my niece, Margaret Greeley Bush, my small house and lot now occupied by her in the village of Clymer, Chautauqua County, and State of New-York, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, and from and immediately after her death, I give and devise the same to her children, Eugene Bush, Oscar Bush, and Eva Bush, and to the survivor or survivors of them, share and share alike, and to their heirs and assigns for ever.

Sixth—I give and bequeath to my aunt, Mary Ann Woodbury Dwinell, the head for life, and the income, including mortgage which I now hold upon the house and lot now owned by her husband, Benjamin J. Dwinell, in the township of Gaines, County of Orleans, and State of New-York, and at her decease I give, bequeath, and devise unto my said children Ida Lillian Greeley and Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, and to such other children as may hereafter be born unto me and my said wife, share and share alike, the said real estate of which I may die seized, which is not hereinbefore appropriated or disposed of or devised, including my land in Pike County, in the State of Pennsylvania; also, all my right, title, and interest I have and to a large tract of wild land, on or near Lake Superior, supposed to contain copper and other minerals, the title whereof now stands in the name of William D. Kennedy, and all my mortgages that may be outstanding and unpaid, and all my debts that may be due or owing to me of every nature and kind not herein otherwise disposed of or bequeathed. The said debts due me by mortgage, I have no means at present, to collect, whereof I hope may be collected. I trust my creditors will not avail themselves of the Statute of Limitations to avoid payment, as they will not probably realize if they do, unless they have the means of paying the whole or some portion in compensate of the whole. And I hereby constitute and appoint my said children, Ida Lillian Greeley and Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, to be born to me and my said wife, share and share alike, my residuary legatees and devisees, hereby giving, bequeathing, and devising my and all property, real and personal, of every name and nature, not herein disposed of, appropriated, given, devised, or bequeathed, to my said children, share and share alike. And in case of the legal death of any of the legacies herein given, or in case of the loss of any devise herein made, I hereby give, bequeath, and devise such legacy, legacy and devise to my said children and to their heirs and assignees forever.

Ninth—I exempt from the above bequests whatever debt shall be due or owing to me at the time of my death from my brother-in-law, John Pitch Cleveland, which I hereby bequeath to him and declare to be canceled.

Lastly—I request my friend Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, Richard H. Manning, of Brooklyn, and Marcus Spring, of Bagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., to act as the executors of this my last will and testament; and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Dudley S. Gregory, Richard H. Manning, and Marcus Spring as such executors, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HORACE GREELEY.

Attestation clause signed by Isaiah Thornton Williams, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and Eliot S. Williams, of the City, County, and State of New-York.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Pinney's lecture on Africa will take place at the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Vestry of Trinity Parish have appointed Mr. George J. Strong to the Counsellorship, in room of Gen. Dix resigned.

Pierce Bertis, a Frenchman, was arrested on board the steamer Calabria yesterday, on an extradition warrant, charging him with murder. He was committed by Commissioner White for examination.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool on Nov. 30 and Queenstown on Dec. 1, reached this port yesterday with mails and freight by two days than supplied by the mail news previously at hand.

The Liberal Club met last evening, when Dr. F. H. Van Der Weyde delivered a lecture on the microscope. Next Friday, Mr. John Mitchell will review Mr. Froude from the stand-point of an Irish Protestant.

It is stated by the Park officials that, should the ice continue to form in proportion to the extent it has done during the past three days, there will be good skating at Central Park by Sunday or Monday.

Police Commissioner Henry Smith returned to town yesterday after a long and painful illness, and has taken up his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He will resume his duties as Police Commissioner in a few days.

Metropolitan Lodge No. 370, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers: Master, R. Reed; Senior Warden, Edington B. Decker; Junior Warden, Wm. P. Walton; Treasurer, Thomas Carter; Secretary, Wm. Johnston, Jr.

Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, ordered $20 to be paid to Thomas Hart, a witness in the Stokes case for the prosecution, now in the House of Detention, the money being intended to purchase Winter clothing for the witness.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, last evening, Dr. H. O. Gardener read a paper on "The Loss of Trade in New-York." By a comparison with other cities, he showed that, since 1860, the trade of New-York had considerably decreased.

Thomas Jackson, of No. 141 Madison-street, was brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday, charged with entering, by means of false keys, the store of Peter Kuhn, No. 229 West Thirtieth-street, and stealing a quantity of clothing. The accused was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has been summoned to the residence of her husband, Prof. C. E. Stowe, on account of his sudden and dangerous illness. Prof. Pepper will give his "Ghost" lecture in place of the readings announced for Mrs. Stowe, on Monday evening next, at Association Hall.

Prof. Tyndall has closed his lectures in Washington, and will arrive in the City today. He gives but one course of lectures here, the series commencing on Tuesday evening next. As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, tickets can be procured at the store of Messrs. Appleton, in Broadway.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. Bell, of No. 221 West Twenty-third-street, was found dead in Twenty-first-street, and removed to the Twentieth Precinct Police Station. He was sixty years of age, and in good circumstances, and, it is supposed, fell on the sidewalk and received a fracture of the skull which caused his death.

Justice Bixby yesterday committed Michael Chizzot, of No. 563 Third-avenue, to answer for a brutal and dangerous assault on Wm. McGloin. The accused and McGloin are boarders at the above number, and, in a quarrel on Thursday night, Chizzot knocked McGloin down with a chair, and inflicted a number of dangerous wounds on his head.

The Mayor has appointed the following Inspectors of Common Schools for the full term of three years, from and after the 1st day of January next: Second District, Alexander S. Hunter; Third District, George H. Mackay; Fourth District, William W. Lyon; Fifth District, Richard C. Fellows; Sixth District, John Brice; Seventh District, John J. Sinclair.

Col. Blood was discharged on bail yesterday afternoon, in the civil suit instituted against him by Mr. Challis. He was then arrested by Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale, on the criminal suit instituted against him by Mr. Challis. He was looked up at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, to be taken to General Sessions this morning.

The Bank of British North America denies that Sauvalle, the man recently arrested in this City on a charge of forgery committed in Montreal, had anything to do with the bank, but alleges that he was a partner of James Austin & Co., in that city, and of which firm the Bank of British North America was a creditor to a comparatively small amount.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was held, yesterday, at No. 14 Wall-street. A. Hazewhich was appointed Assistant Secretary. A rumor prevailed in the street, yesterday, that a settlement of the claim of $1,200,000 of the Atlantic and Great Western against the Erie Company had been made, but had not been confirmed by the authorized parties.

Mr. J. A. Webb, doing business as a wholesale liquor-dealer at No. 165 Pearl-street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday morning, charged with neglecting to make a report of his purchases and sales of liquors in the book furnished him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as required by law. Mr. Webb claimed that the omission was caused by the neglect of his book-keeper. He was released on bail to appear for examination.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the Jumel trial, the depositions of Mary Crowley and Louisa Angel, each aged ninety, were put in evidence by the plaintiff to prove the death of Polly Bowen, in Providence, in 1790. Daniel Hull, a very old man, testified that he knew Betsey Bowen when she lived in Providence at the house of Major Bullock. He remembered the birth of her son, whom she showed him just after he was born, and identified positively Bowen, the claimant, as the son in question. He had known him ever since.

The Church of the Resurrection having removed from the building temporarily rented by it, at Fifty-seventh-street, to their own edifice, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, the Pew Committee met last evening, for the purpose of renting the seats. There will be no regular sale, but the pews in the middle aisle will be given to the older members of the congregation at the nominal figure of $100, while the remainder will be disposed of to the highest bidders. On Sunday morning and evening divine service will be celebrated by the pastor, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D.

BROOKLYN.

There were 188 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Dec. 8.

James Boyce, who was assaulted by unknown parties in a vacant lot, Wednesday night, is still alive, and there is but little hope of his recovery.

Last evening John D. Darling, aged about forty, blew his brains out with a pistol, at his residence, No. 44 Tompkins-avenue. No cause is known for the rash act.

The funeral of the late Alderman Walters will take place, to-morrow morning, from his late residence. The members of the Board of Aldermen and of the City Government will attend.

John Forestel's cooper-shop, No. 152 North Eighth-street, E. D., was damaged by fire, at noon, yesterday, to the extent of about $450; insured in the Imperial Insurance Company of London.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, as the 12 o'clock train from Jamaica to Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad, was nearing the Newtown crossing, two young men, brothers, named Hunt, with a one-horse wagon, attempted to cross in front of the locomotive, when it struck the hind part of the wagon, knocking it into small pieces and pitching the brothers out a distance of ten or fifteen feet. Both were dangerously injured—the younger, who struck on his head, it is feared fatally.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders yesterday, Mr. Hartigan submitted a proposition for the erection of a new House of Detention on the jail grounds, in Jersey City, for the detention of women and children awaiting trial.

There is some doubt as to the validity of the election held in Greenville, on Tuesday, by which the citizens of that town voted to consolidate with Jersey City. The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders has referred the whole matter to their counsel, Mr. Wenzel, for decision.

Yesterday afternoon, while a gang of men were lowering a shaft, weighing thirteen tons, on an Erie Railway car, the crane-post snapped and fell on two laborers, named Herman Wyckoff and John Doyen, both Hollanders. The former received a gash on the head and neck and an arm broken, besides being generally bruised.

Mary Mansfield, a woman fifty-six years of age, and for a long time an inmate of the Hudson County Almshouse, was found yesterday morning frozen to death. Her tracks lay on the meadows near Tonnele-avenue. She had been to Jersey City during the day on leave, and had doubtless perished from cold and exposure while endeavoring to return over the meadows to Snake Hill during the night. The body was taken in charge by Dr. Bank, the county physician.

[Advertisement.]

Ringworm, Salt-rheum, cured by celebrated Jaynes' Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

On steamship Celtic, from Liverpool—Mrs. Brooks, Y. H. Brooks, Miss Houston, E. K. Dewey, Miss Ann Coleman, Miss Adele Wilson, Mrs. and Mrs. G. A. Robertson, George Greaves, Miss Sarah Greaves, Dr. A. G. Reed, Mrs. H. A. Hagen, T. C. Hagen, Rev. T. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, J. Fisher, J. C. Sherry, M. Maher, E. B. Cook, W. M. Lane, M. Thomson and servant, John Waddell, David W. Palmer, J. Batelles, Mrs. R. Brown and children and servant, Mr. Appleby, D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mc. and Mrs. A. J. Ochsner, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hidson, Mrs. D. Dunphy and child, C. L. Olmsted, Major Grange, Anderson Dykes, W. Shower, G. F. Hall, V. O. Rich, Mrs. Rodgers, son, nurse, and nurse, W. C. Preston, E. F. Bradford, J. Freedman, F. Martin, Miss Chatalin, J. Brush, Mr. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Walkinshaw, C. Murray, Mr. Angstrong and man servant, Don Juan Obeso and lady, E. D. Allen, George Reeves, Miss Helen Cannigan.

On steamship Montanic, from Liverpool—D. Gowdy, Mr. Gowdy, Miss Gowdy, Miss Nellie Gowdy, Master W. Gowdy, Miss Hattie Collins, Mrs. A. Farrell, Master A. Farrell, George Saville, Dr. J. D. Jenkins, Miss A. M. Lee, R. Wade, James R. Hanmen, Mrs. Hanmen, Miss Mary E. Hanmen, Roquis Olom, Master D. G. Farrell, W. J. Tillodson, Rev. Geo. Motley, Mrs. Motley and 2 children, Miss Lindsay, George Frithsmyer, Fritz Frithsmyer.

On steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Miss M. Bailey, Miss Bessie Bailey, D. M. Beers, Fred. Armstrong.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises.5:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:55 | Gov. Island...7:40 | Hell Gate...9:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Stauffer, Bristol, Knight & E. Marquand & Co., Hampton, Hewes, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co., Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. P. Dimock.

Ship Hermione, Clark, Antjer, &c., G. Frank Beckman & Co.; Dione Jacker, Simmons, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Lamax, (Br.,) Friel, London for orders, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Metaxy, (Br.,) Davis, Aspinwall, Brooks, Bertenet & Co.; Victoria Perez, Lindsley, Marseilles, M. Fassi & Guerra; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, &c., R. W. Hopes & Co.; Estrella, (Ital.,) Olivari, Bristol for orders, A. Agresta & Bro.

Brigs Mary B. Thayer, Thayer, Gloucester, for orders, Hand & Swan; Chas. A. Heard, (Des.,) Brown, Lisbon, &c., T. F. Brigham & Co.; Delphin, Wallace, Cienfuegos and a market, Theo. Rieger.

Schs. O. C. Ainsworth, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; S. L. Thompson, Hull, New-Haven; V. Berkeley, Mott, Bridgeport; J. L. Merrill, Blasky, Wilmington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Ryman, Liverpool Nov. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with 4 cabin and 736 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced unusually heavy westerly gales, with high head seas the entire passage; Dec. 1st, lat. 42 10, lon. 61 11, passed a National steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 42 17, lon. 51, passed a Guion and a National steamer bound W.; 9th, lat. 42 05, lon. 60 40, passed a Cunard steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Bavaria, Wiese, Vera Cruz Nov. 27, 13, Denia Nov. 7, and Malaga 10th, with mdse. to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co. Has had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 4 da. from Bermuda. Left 2 sch. in port.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 540 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Rumbo, Bearse, Fernandina Dec. 6, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Dearing, Galveston Dec. 2, and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Clyde Steam Ship Co.

Steam-ship Mandingo, (Br.,) Spence, Demerara Dec. 1, Barbadoes 6d, and St. Thomas 8th, with mdse. and passengers to H. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brig Rebecca Vicente, (of Liverpool,) Butchart, Calcutta Aug. 19, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced the ordinary monsoons in the Bay of Bengal, and crossed the equator Sept. 10, in lon. 90 M.; had several light gales off the Cape of Good Hope, and rounded the Cape Oct. 14; thence had fine weather to Cape Henry, Dec. 5, and from thence very unsettled weather, with a heavy gale from N. W., on Dec. 10 and 11.

Bark Contest (of Melbourne) Scott, Rio Janeiro 23 da. via Hampton Roads 5 da., with coffee to E. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Bros. Crossed the Equator Nov. 14, in lon. 34 30; has had fine weather to Bermuda, and from thence strong N. W. gales.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Valencia, Sept. 1, Denia, Oct. 19, Malaga Oct. 26, with fruit to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Boriand, Dearborn & Co. Came a Southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 13 da. from thence with strong N. W. gales; lost main boom and split sails; Dec. 10, lat. 37 20, lon. 72 20, saw Ireland, Chas. Rand, seaman, a native of Germany, aged 21 years, fell from the house on deck overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacao 21 da. with mdse. to Theo. Foulke, Sld. in co. with schr. Louisa D. Wagner, for Marazaibo. Left in port, steam-ship Gen. Sherman, for Costa Rica in 3 da.; schr. Gen. Conner, Schade, for a port north of Hatteras in 8 da.

Schr. J. G. Drew, (of Belfast, Me.,) Carter, Jacksonville 9 da., with lumber to Drew & Perkins—vessel to Master. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 4 da. from thence, with heavy W. and N. W. gales; Dec. 4, off Hatteras, spoke bark Transit, from ——, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. W. Dunscomb, (Br.,) Purdy, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 14 da., with produce to J. G. Perkins—vessel to I. Norris & Son.

Schr. Henrietta Leavitt, Sass, with heading to H. H. Parkes—vessel to C. Leland & Co.

Sld. steamer Herman Livingston, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Arr. schrs. J. B. Austin, Annie May, and Joseph Maxfield, Philadelphia, for Boston; Edwin Reed, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Mary E. Long, Charleston 7 da., for Boston; Eveline, Bondout, for Boston; New-Zealand, South Amboy, for Boston; Balloon and Sandalphon, Hoboken, for Boston; Madagascar, New-London, for Boston; Clifton, Port Johnson, for do.; Benjamin Strong, Elizabethport, for do.; Mary E. Smith, New-York, for do.; Leader and Ledonia, Elizabethport, for Salem; Ranger, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; Rising Sun and J. M. Stimpfrich, Philadelphia, for Portland; Lizzy K. Cogswell, do., for Newburyport; Sunbeam, Calais, for Washington, D. C.; lost foretopmast off Island; Frank Rockland, for New-London; Mary, portion of cargo of mustard seed; J. G. M. Partridge, Rockland, for Norfolk; Planet, do., for New-York; Fannie L. Nye, Fortune Bay, N. F.; G. P. Hall, Boston, for Jacksonville; Mary D. May, Salem, for Rising Sun and J. M. Stimpfrich, do., for Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Boston, for Philadelphia, (lost foresail, put in for new one.) The brig Athalanta, (Br.,) before reported, remains on the West Chap. She has been relieved of a portion of her cargo, and anchors have been placed. The vessel remains tight.

Sld. schrs. Fannie Barker, Ruth M. Atwood, Leona, Saxony, Olive, Delmont, Lodoia, Lizzie Smith, G. M. Partridge, Planet, S. P. Hall.

10 A. M.—wind N. W., cloudy.

Dec. 12.—Arr. schrs. C. N. Berry, Bangor, to discha.; Mary E. Kirby, Gardner, Philadelphia, for Providence; Ann Eliza, Pierce, Boston, for Portsmouth; J. W. B. Barry, New-York, for St. Stephens; Iris, Manton, for orders; Newport; G. W. Kimball, Jr., Rockland, for Providence; Pure Gem, Boston, for Savannah; Forestdale, Franklin, for New-York; Rosalie Hyde, for Boston, reports during the late westerly gales was blown off; lost deck-load of lumber.

Sld. schr. Henry D. May.

The brig Athalanta was got off West Chap last evening, having lost deckload and sustained other damage. Alongside of her was a schr. of coal that had been lightered off.

Foreign Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Arr. bark Prince Alfred, from New-York, Nov. 21; ships Arthur, from New-York, Nov. 21; Atlantic, from New-York Nov. 22.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The steamer Ems, from New-York for Bremen, off the Isle of Wight, aground.

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